42 1958

NATIONAL SCIENCE FAIR WINNER.—Fifteen-year-old JoAnne Holbert, Sumner high school sophomore, top girl winner in the Greater Kansas City Science Fair, and her sponsor, William W. Boone, chemistry teacher at Sumner high, paused Sunday at Kansas City's municipal airport, after returning from Flint, Mich., where Jo Anne won a fourth place in the National Science Fair. Her first grand prize-winning project in the physical science division of the local fair, "Determination of the Charge of an Electron from the Milikan-Stokes," was awarded a fourth prize at the National Science Fair. Waiting at the airport to welcome them were: Dr. and Mrs. Lelond Holbert, parents of Jo Anne, and her brother, Lelond, Jr., and Mrs. Boone and daughter, Linda. Mrs. Holbert, who was in Michigan, also returned on an earlier plane.

Call P. 3
Fri 5-23-58
Kansas City

15-Year-Old National Science Fair Winner Tells of Her Trip to Flint

By MARIE ROSS

Greater Kansas City's fifteen-year-old top girl Science Fair winner returned Sunday from Flint, Mich., wearing a National Science Fair winner's medal.

Jo Anne Joyce Holbert, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lelond L. Holbert, 2200 North Seventh street, won a fourth place in the national event on her project "Determination of the Charge of An Electron from the Millkan-Stokes."

Accompanied by her sponsor, William W. Boone, chemistry teacher at Sumner high school, Jo Anne was the fourth student sponsored by him to win fourth place in the national fair.

All Smiles This Week

Jo Anne has been all smiles this week as she talked of her experiences at the national event. One of the 281 exhibitors in the contest, Jo Anne was one of the 66 recipients of fourth-place awards. They received scientific equipment or books of their choice valued at $25.

"What thrilled me most about my trip to the national fair was meeting the many exhibitors from many parts of the country and — around the world." Jo Anne talked Monday evening at her home, after she had spent a visit to the public library to get a book for biology research. "And" she added, "I had a helicopter ride."

The show was held at the Ballenger Field House of Flint Junior college, which she said was much smaller than Kansas City's exhibition hall: "People had to wait in line outside to get into the hall to see the national exhibits."

Housed at Hotel

All of the exhibitors were housed at the Duran Hotel — and "I had my room — and had no trouble getting up in the mornings," during the week.

"I met a girl from Germany, one from Hawaii, one from Japan who had projects in the show. Six Negro students were exhibitors. Two had come from southern states where they held separate science fair for Negroes and whites. "I didn't realize that," Jo Anne paused, then continued.

"Kansas City's team — George Marchin Jr., (Ward High School senior who was top boy winner in the Greater Kansas City Science Fair) and myself made up the only interracial team," Jo Anne talked.

The two received an expense-paid trip to the national fair.

Of the many projects that Jo Anne saw at the fair — and of those that she and the girls she met discussed during their off-time at the hotel — she believes that she will stick to the physical science field.

Her project involved measuring the charge of an electron with a machine she built using the Millkan-Stokes method.

Assembling Scrapbooks

This week, she is assembling scrapbooks with literature, souvenirs, letters of congratulations from many, including one from President Eisenhower; and another F. L. Schlagle, superintendent of Kansas City, Kansas schools.

Previous students, all from Sumner, who won fourth places at the national event were: Patricia Caruthers, 1957; John L. Hodge, 1956, and Beckwith Horton, 1955.

Four top national winners were: Eileen Jane Settle, 17, Portland, Ind., and Eric Rickes, 17, Rahway, N.J., both in biological category, and Betty Ann Moore, 17, Chatham, La., and Verne D. Hulce, 16, Lansing, Michigan physical division. They received "Wish awards," of $125 in scientific equipment or books.

With her award, Jo Anne said she might get a slide rule, chemistry handbook and some other equipment.

Tuesday night she attended the annual Science Pioneer, Inc., dinner honoring junior and senior grand and special awards' winners of the seventh Greater K.C. Science Fair held at Hallmark Cards' dining room.

Negroes Aid In Space Research

More than 1,000 Negroes are already engaged in the field of satellite and missile research, and many helped to make possible the launching of the U.S. satellite, according to the May issue of Ebony.

In the article, "Negroes Who Help Conquer Space," Ebony tells of Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., mathematics and atomic physics research; Dr. Edward L. Harris, fuel expert; Lt. Col. C. M. Davenport, nuclear weapons specialist; Dr. Warren Henry, whose research and knowledge of materials at extremely low temperatures is probably unsurpassed in the U.S., and others who are contributing to the knowledge of space and military preparedness.

Ebony surveyed 109 leading industries engaged in satellite and missile work to learn of the work being done by Negroes.

Defender P. 3
Chicago Ill

AFTER A YEAR OF SATELLITES

Space Scientist Tells What's Been Learned

(The following dispatch, analyzing the scientific discoveries gained through earth satellites in the first year of the Space Age was written by one of America's top space scientists. Dr. Richard W. Porter, former head of the guided missiles department of General Electric Co., is chairman of a technical panel in the National Academy of Sciences which supervises the U. S. Earth Satellite program in connection with the International Geophysical Year).

By DR. RICHARD W. PORTER

Chairman, IGY Technical Panel on Earth Satellites (Written for United Press International)

Artificial earth satellites, although still in their infancy as a technique for exploring outer space, are already more than fulfilling their scientific promise to mankind.

The American satellites and the Russian sputniks are helping scientists solve some of our thorniest scientific puzzles, and such scientific benefits as further confirmation of Einstein's general theory of relativity are not very far over the horizon.

It is still too early to give a final definitive answer to the question of what we have learned thus far from the IGY earth satellites.

Although the International Geophysical Year is drawing to a close, and the first anniversary of the launching of Sputnik I has just passed, it may still be months before complete results of the early satellite experiments can be made available. Yet, despite the difficulties in analyzing the mountains of data being recorded, some preliminary facts are being accumulated.

Call P. 24

Intense Radiation Found

Most exciting, perhaps, has been the discovery in outer space of extremely intense radiation of unexpected nature and extent.

Beginning at an altitude of about 250 miles this radiation, which is something like a thousand times more intense than could be expected from cosmic rays, appears to double in intensity with every 60 miles' increase in altitude.

There are many theories as to the cause of this intense radiation. The early tentative belief that it predominantly results from electrons acting upon the satellite shell has already begun to waver.

Also it is not certain how extensive the radiation is although we know that it continues to increase up to at least 1,600 miles. There is some reason to believe that it is a band encircling the earth, thicker at the middle latitudes, dwindling to zero near the poles. Until we learn more about its source and extent it is not possible to reach any firm conclusions about its effect on space travel.

Atmosphere More Dense

By studying the orbit of IGY satellites, American and Russian scientists have also learned that the atmosphere at satellite altitudes may be as much as 1? times more dense than the best scientific evidence had previously indicated, and this in turn implies that the temperature at the highest part of our atmosphere is higher than previously thought possible. However, this "denser" atmosphere still represents a more perfect vacuum than can be achieved in a laboratory here on earth!

Preliminary indications from both the Vanguard and Explorer satellites are that cosmic debris and the extremes of temperature encountered in space vehicles will not significantly hinder space travel.

The Vanguard I test sphere,

Kansas City
Fri. 10-10-58

launched March 17, 1958, indicated a maximum internal temperature of 149° F while its orbit was such that it was in sunlight all of the time. This is somewhat higher than the expected temperature maximum, but the discrepancy should not be particularly difficult to correct.

Humans Can Survive

Temperatures within the Explorer satellites, which so far have never been in an orbit which was always in sunlight, were maintained between 32°F and 104°F, which is within the range of human survival for short periods at least, although hardly within the range of human comfort.

In larger vehicles such as would be required for a man the temperature variation would be less extreme and would easily be controlled to any desired limits.

Information on cosmic debris — minute meteoric particles — gives an interesting sidelight on unsuccessful satellite launchings. The Vanguard launching of May 27, 1958, although nominally a failure, nevertheless resulted in 590 seconds of micrometeorite data which was the basis for a valuable scientific paper delivered at the recent conference of all IGY nations in Moscow. Other data on micrometeorites were obtained from Explorers I and III.

Important results of scientific experiments carried by the Soviet IGY satellites are also beginning to appear. Although American IGY scientists at the recent Moscow meeting were unable to get their Soviet counterparts to agree to make available all the satellite data thought desirable, more information of this type is now coming out of Russia than ever before.

Russians Reluctant To Tell

In general, the USSR scientists seem to be reluctant to release precision orbital data on their satellites, even though this information is invaluable or purely scientific purposes such as determining the size and shape of the earth or making more accurate maps.

Someday we shall look back on this first year of satellites in much the same way, and with perhaps the same affection, as we now remember the early days of automobiles and airplanes. We should not be too eager too soon to measure the scientific gains, for the truly remarkable thing is that any satellites have been launched at all and that we have learned as much as we already have about the fringes of space.

Interesting experiments lie ahead at this writing, to be carried out as part of the IGY program by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Among those planned by the United States are the IGY lunar probes to be launched by the Air Force and the Army, and also satellites to measure the earth's magnetic field, the earth's cloud cover, and the balance between heat received and re-radiated by the earth.

As larger rocket vehicles become available, more far-reaching experiments will be ready for launching.

The International Geophysical Year may be drawing to a close, but the Space Age, ushered in by the IGY, is just beginning.

Pgh. Medico Named VA Research Unit Director

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 12-27-58

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Dr. Eugene L. Youngue, former chief of neurology at the Veterans Administration's Leech Farm Hospital here, has been promoted to the position of director of professional education and research.

The new position places Dr. Youngue second in charge at the 1,000-bed hospital, and permits him to head all research.

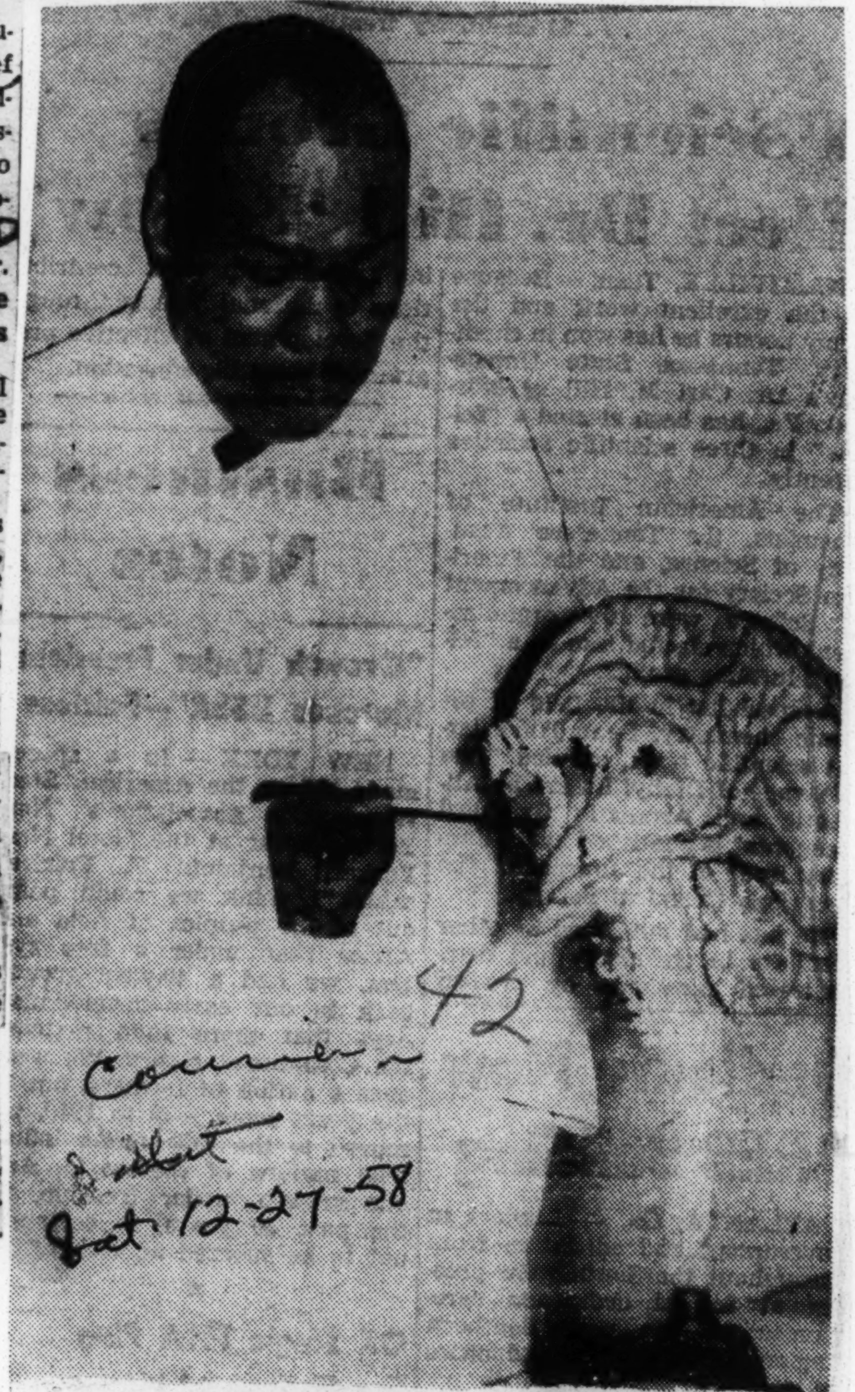
Besides supervision of medical research, Dr. Youngue will be outlining and guiding the residence training of potential psychiatrists and neurologists.

The training of neurologists is nothing new for Dr. Youngue, who as chief neurologist at the Veterans Administration Hospital, guided the program into acceptance by the American Board of Neurology.

He belongs to the American Psychiatric Association, is a diplomat to the Board of American Psychiatry, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Neurology, and is a member of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh.

Recently, Dr. Youngue also was appointed an examiner in the American College of Physicians a select position to which very few doctors are chosen.

Dr. Youngue is married to the former Elizabeth North of Charleston, S. C., and they reside in Pittsburgh with their two children, Eugene Jr., 7, and Sharon, 3.



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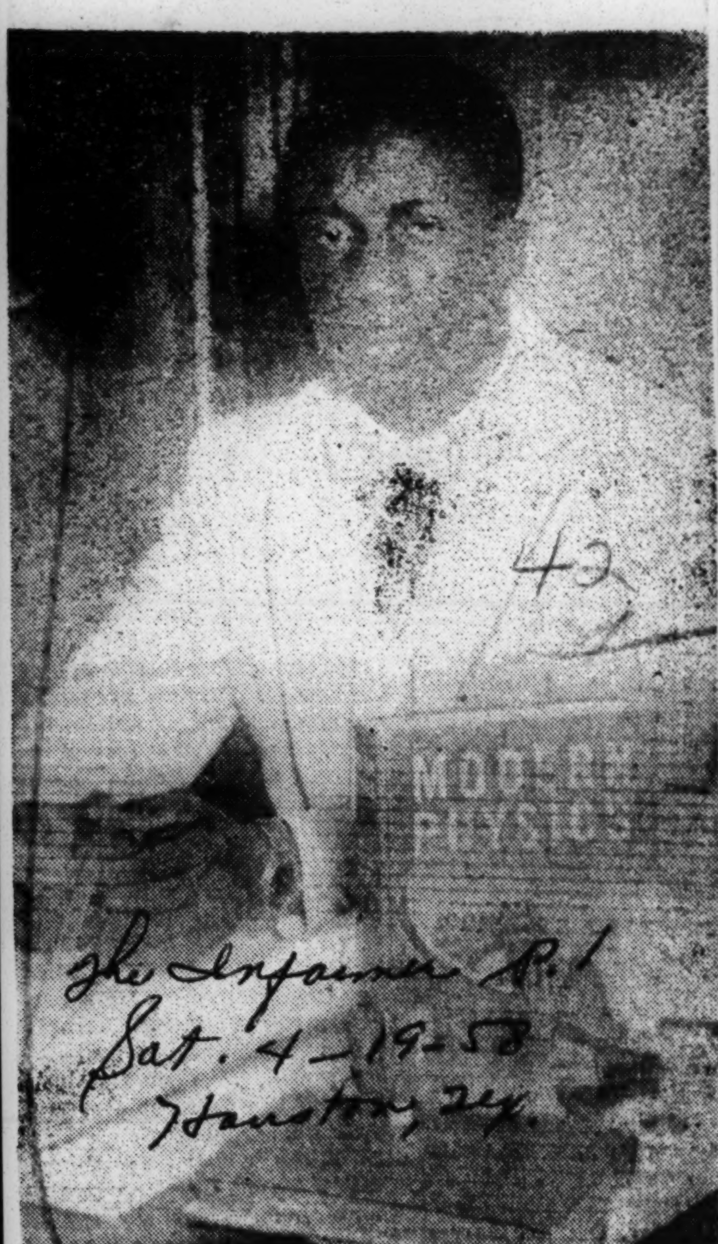
Courier
Sat 12-27-58

DR. EUGENE L. YOUNGUE
. . . earns big promotion

42 1958

Wins Acclaim



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The Informer P.1
Sat. 4-19-58
Houston, Tex.

CHARLES WEST

Student Shows Great Promise As A Scientist

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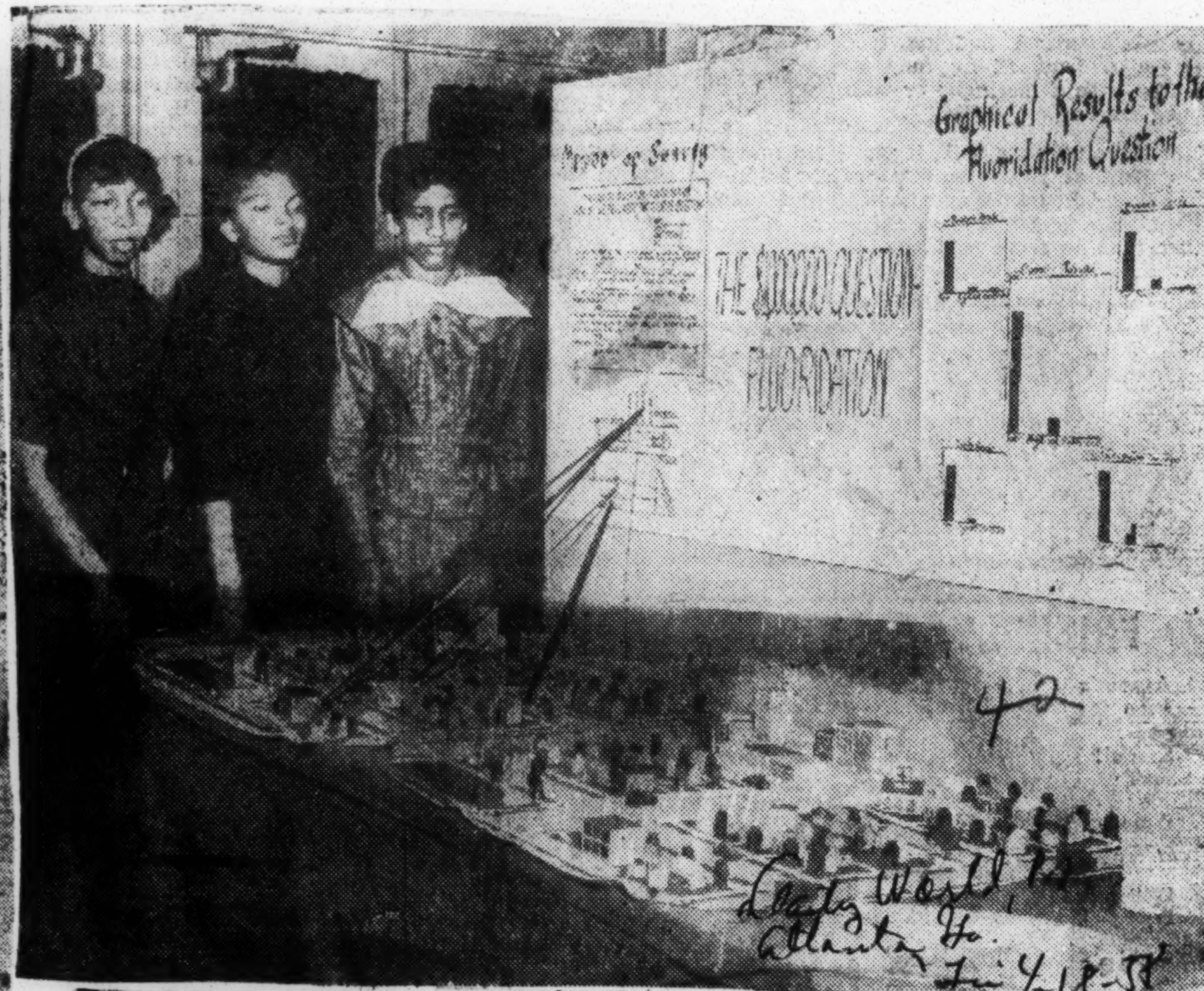
CHARLES WEST, 17 a crack Physics student at the E. E. Worthing High School, has invented a traffic safety device which a local trucking company has shown interest. West's invention is a signal light which may be installed at the rear and front of large trailer-trucks for the purpose of warning automobiles that otherwise would be at a disadvantage traveling before or behind a large vehicle. The on-coming inventor has also invented a "Space Parking Station" - a toy idea which he plans to patent soon. Young West lives at 3202 Jeanetta street with his parents, Mr and Mrs Herman West. The high school senior's brilliance was called to the attention of The Informer by the attention of Malone, an alert Informer agent.



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Daily World, P.1
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri 4-18-58

Dr. Lloyd Hall Honored By Chemists Group

Defender P.12
Sat. 5-10-58

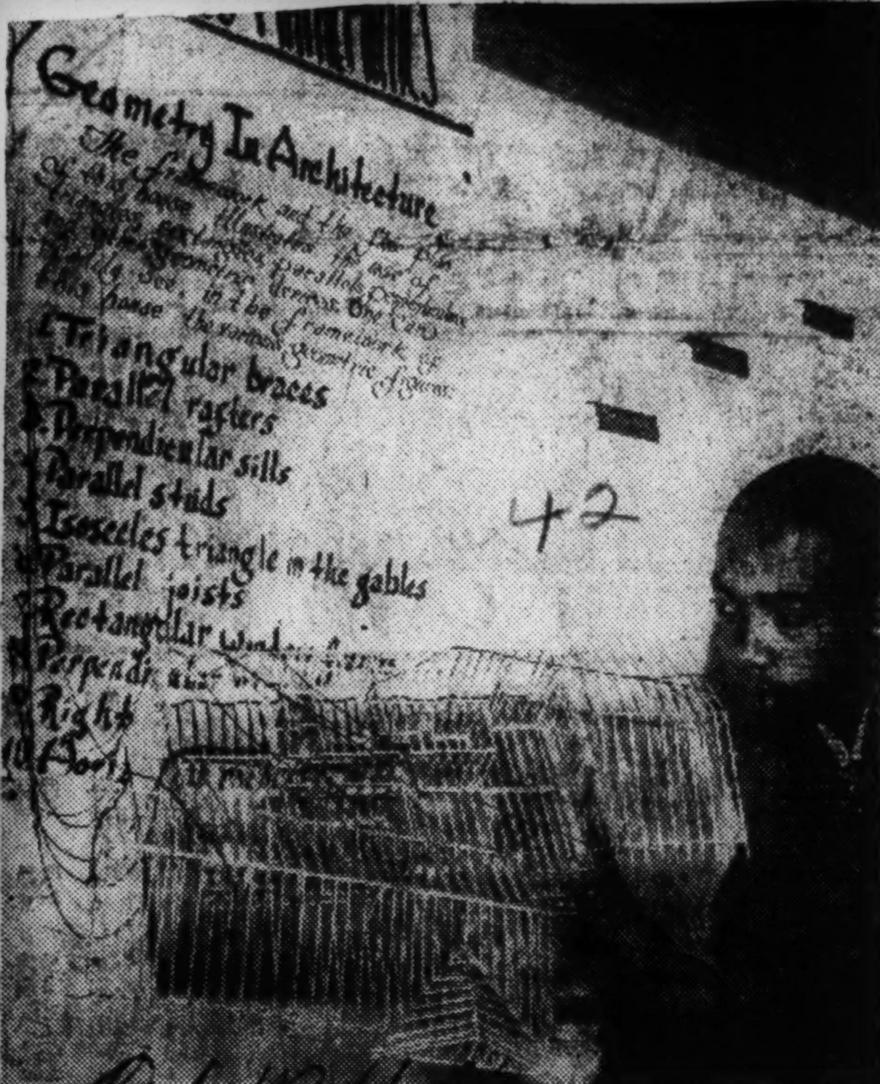
Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, technical director, the Griffith Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, was voted the Honorary Membership Award of the American Institute of Chemists at the 35th annual meeting of the Institute at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

He also was re-elected for a three-year term to the board of directors.

In 1956, he received the Honor Scroll Award of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists.

Chicago, Ill.

For many years, Dr. Hall has been an outstanding chemist specializing in the food industries and has been prominent in civic affairs of Chicago for which he has also been honored.



Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p.1

GREATER ATLANTA SCIENCE FAIR—The annual science fair pitting Atlanta's high schools in competition brought forth many interesting exhibits. The Fair opened Thursday, and can be viewed by the public through Friday at the E. A. Ware School auditorium. In upper photo a three-member team from Washington poses by its exhibit that won one of the honorable mention prizes. Katie Coleman, Helen Ross, and Beverley Whatley show the results of their survey and poll on water fluoridation with a model layout of Atlanta. Bottom photo shows Grady A. Roberts, who won plaque for the most outstanding exhibit, "geometry in architecture," made use of all geometric principles in the planning and structure of a house.—(Photos by Perry.)

Fri 4-4-58

HELPS DESIGN BALLISTIC MISSILES.—Milton Utley (above) a Howard university graduate, has a key role in the design, development and analysis of the electrical systems of the Jupiter and Redstone ballistic missile systems at the Chrysler Corporation, prime contractor for both. Utley, an electrical engineer at the company's Missile Division near Detroit, is shown at his desk with electrical diagrams and models of the Jupiter and Redstone missiles and a truck which carries a part of the missile ground launching equipment. Prior to joining Chrysler in December, 1957, Utley was an instructor in electrical engineering at Maryland State college, an aircraft electrical systems engineer at the Naval Air Development Center at Johnsville, Pa., and an aircraft electrical systems engineer. Utley was graduated with a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from Howard university, Washington, D. C., in June, 1952. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Kappa Alpha Psi, and a first lieutenant in the Army Reserve Corps of Engineers. He resides with his wife and their three children at 9993 Holmur, Detroit.

DR. S. P. MASSIE ADVISES CALIFORNIANS—Dr. Samuel P. Massie, chairman of the department of chemistry at Fisk University, was on the campus of the Fullerton Junior College, Fullerton, California, last week advising faculty groups on their science and chemistry curriculum.

New York, N.Y.

National chairman of the Committee on Visiting Scientists of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Massie addressed the Fullerton faculty and students, delivered 10 chemistry lectures and spoke before high school and other science groups.

Wed 11-26-58

The Fisk chemist has been a visiting scientist and lecture at Central State, Phillips College in Oklahoma, Colorado State at Greeley, Lycoming College in Pennsylvania and was Sigma Xi lecturer at Swarthmore College.

42 1958

Fisk Named Sponsoring Unit Of Oak Ridge Nuclear Studies

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University has been named a sponsoring university of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

The election of Fisk by the ORINS Council made the Nashville institution the 37th sponsoring university and the first predominately Negro liberal arts college to gain this honor.

According to Dr. James R. Lawson, head of the Fisk physics department and now a member of the ORINS Council, this action provides Fisk with a direct link to the United States' atomic energy program.

NEW OPPORTUNITY

"The faculty and students of Fisk will now have an opportunity to participate in any phase of the atomic energy program in which they may be interested," Dr. Lawson said.

He explained that Fisk can now take advantage of special training programs which provide intensive courses in scientific areas related to atomic energy. In addition, he said, faculty members may join research teams at Oak Ridge to further their own specialties.

Dr. Lawson has already become associated with the molecular structure section of the physics division and will aid in research problems along with other scientists.

Because of Fisk's election, students of the Nashville College will become eligible for summer jobs at Oak Ridge which will provide earnings as well as extremely valuable experience.

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DR. JAMES LAWSON

42 1958

Electronics Wide Open to Hard-working Student

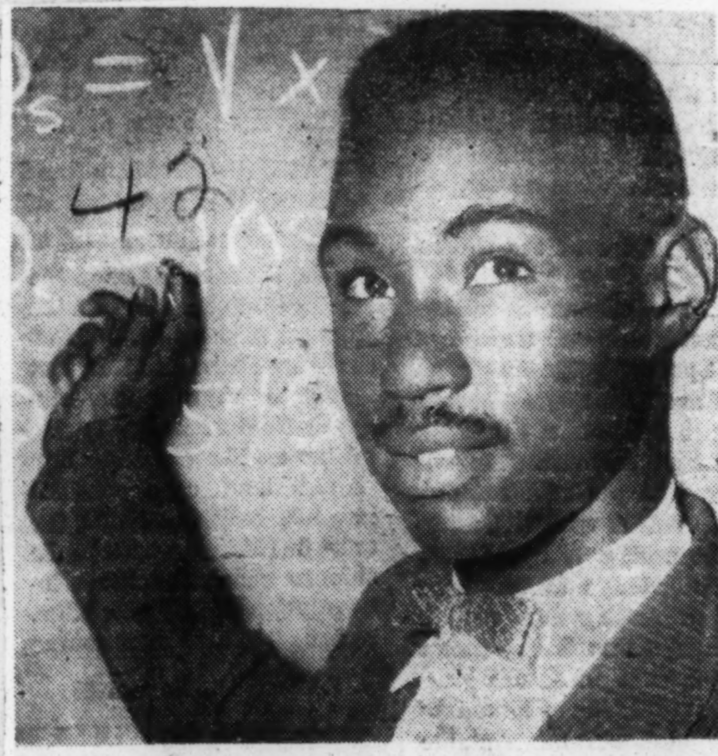
By James T. Neal Jr.

WHEN I was asked to write an article on "What I hope to get from a college education," I thought it a relatively easy task. I found out that it was not as simple as I had thought; it brought up some differences of opinion.

Some high school students think of college as a non-essential step in [illegible]. Years ago, a high school education was all that was required for an intelligent adulthood. Today, however, even a college education is barely enough to cope with our changing times.

A college education offers more than just education; it also offers a personal extra step in social development. By that token I should say that college has two main functions.

1. To help one to gain a higher education in today's world.
2. To help students find and make friends with students from all over the world.



James T. Neal Jr. of 5420 Oxon Hill rd., Oxon Hill, Md., will begin college work at Howard University this fall, specializing in electronics. He was graduated from Fairmont High School in June and is a winner of the Omega Psi Phi scholarship.

IN THE fall, I plan to attend Howard University to study electronics. I hope to get out of college a broad understanding of things which are important to me and essential that I know in my field.

Our present standard of living has forced future citizens to select jobs which call for higher, more specialized training. That's where colleges and other institutes of higher learning come in.

To get the best possible results from a college education, one must be willing to work and work hard. Success in the future will stem from well-developed knowledge plus an optimistic outlook on life. Aggressiveness is not to be overlooked. This, I believe, stems from hunger for knowledge.

I feel that I must achieve understanding above the level of average. I could never get anywhere by being an average guy.

BECAUSE OF the urgent demand for scientists and engineers, the field which I wish to enter is wide open. Engineering is a glamorous vocation and electrical engineering will be interesting and require long hours of study, which I don't regard with dissatisfaction; in fact, I am very enthusiastic about it. Mathematics is a very important factor in electrical engineering, or any engineering, for that matter.

A college education prepares one for the problems he is most likely to encounter once he enters the world; as, in my case, if I'm fortunate, a highly skilled electronics engineer.

Electronics plays a vital part in today's civilization. It controls airplanes; complex combinations of its circuits are used in such things as computers, radio, television and many other electrical devices.

Since I was old enough to understand, I have had a mounting curiosity about electricity and electrical devices. In high school I was able to pursue courses which enlightened me on some of the facts in electronics. I like to browse through libaries, which I feel will help me in college; it has already helped me with my knowledge of electronics from a technical point of view.

P K 15

Problem For Kremlin

Briton, 3 Soviets Win Nobel Awards

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — An Englishman, Dr. Frederick Sanger, 40, won the Nobel prize in chemistry Tuesday. The prize in ~~physics was~~ won by three Soviet nuclear scientists. The Russians, P. A. Cherenkov, I. M. Frank and Igor E. Tamm, are all Moscow professors. One product of their research is Russia's Sputnik III, now circling the earth.

DR. FREDERICK SANGER
Wins Chemistry Prize

Now the Kremlin must decide what to do about it. It has already brought down its wrath on the Nobel committeemen for choosing author Boris Pasternak as the winner of the Literature Prize.

Pasternak wrote "Doctor Zhivago", a novel critical of communism and the Bolshevik Revolution. The book has not been published in the Soviet Union but is being widely read in the West.

The Soviet press has called Pasternak a tool of those who would fan the cold war. It demanded that he reject the $41,420 Nobel cash prize.

It is obvious the Kremlin does not want him to attend the presentation ceremonies in Stockholm Dec. 12.

On the other hand, Cherenkov, Frank and Tamm are among the scientific elite in the Soviet Union and are the first Soviet nuclear scientists ever to receive a Nobel citation. The Kremlin, proud of Soviet scientific achievements, would like to have them recognized.

But the question arises whether the Kremlin can let the three scientists attend the presentation ceremonies for their $41,420 cash prize while keeping Pasternak home.

What the three scientists were cited for is, in laymen's terms a highly effective trap for elusive subatomic particles.

Without it, the Royal Swedish Academy said, the discovery of the antiproton at Berkeley, Calif. in 1955 scarcely would have been possible. The antiproton exists only a fraction of a second and is resolved into light when it meets a proton.

This was first noted by Cherenkov in 1933. He saw a bluish light in a water bottle exposed to radiation in a dark room. The light hovers over reactors when they are submerged in water. This blue light is now called the Cherenkov Effect. Tamm and Frank worked out an explanation of it: the Cher-

enkov effect occurs when atomic particles move faster than light in the same medium.

Counters based on the Cherenkov Effect are used in laboratories all over the world today to study the behavior of high energy particles.

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry went to Dr. Frederick Sanger, 40, for pioneer work on the structure of insulin, furthering the search into the secrets of life.

Three Americans were reported as possible winners in Medicine and Physiology. They are Drs. Edward L. Tatum, George W. Badle, and Joshua Lederberg, all geneticists doing research into the fundamentals of heredity. The Royal Caroline Institute of Medicine meets Thursday to make the decision on the medical award.

Tatum works at the Rockefeller Institute in New York. Beadle is head of the California Institute of Technology Division of Biology, Pasadena, Calif., and Lederberg heads the Department of Genetics and Medical Genetics at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Sanger, son of an English country doctor, got his prize for his work on proteins in general and insulin in particular. It is helping scientists delve even more deeply into the secrets of life. He broke down the protein molecule into fragments small and simple enough to identify. Then he went specifically into the breakdown of insulin with the use of acids or enzymes.

The Nobel announcement said this determined the complete structure of the insulin molecule.

"It goes far beyond this," the announcement added. "Insulin is a protein and thus belongs to the group of substances which are considered to be carriers of the processes of life."

At the University of Cambridge, where he is a biochemist, Sanger said he is trying to learn more about insulin and some of the larger proteins. He has done much work on the structure of the insulin molecule for Britain's Medical Research Council. Insulin is used in the treatment of diabetes.

New Courier
10-29-58
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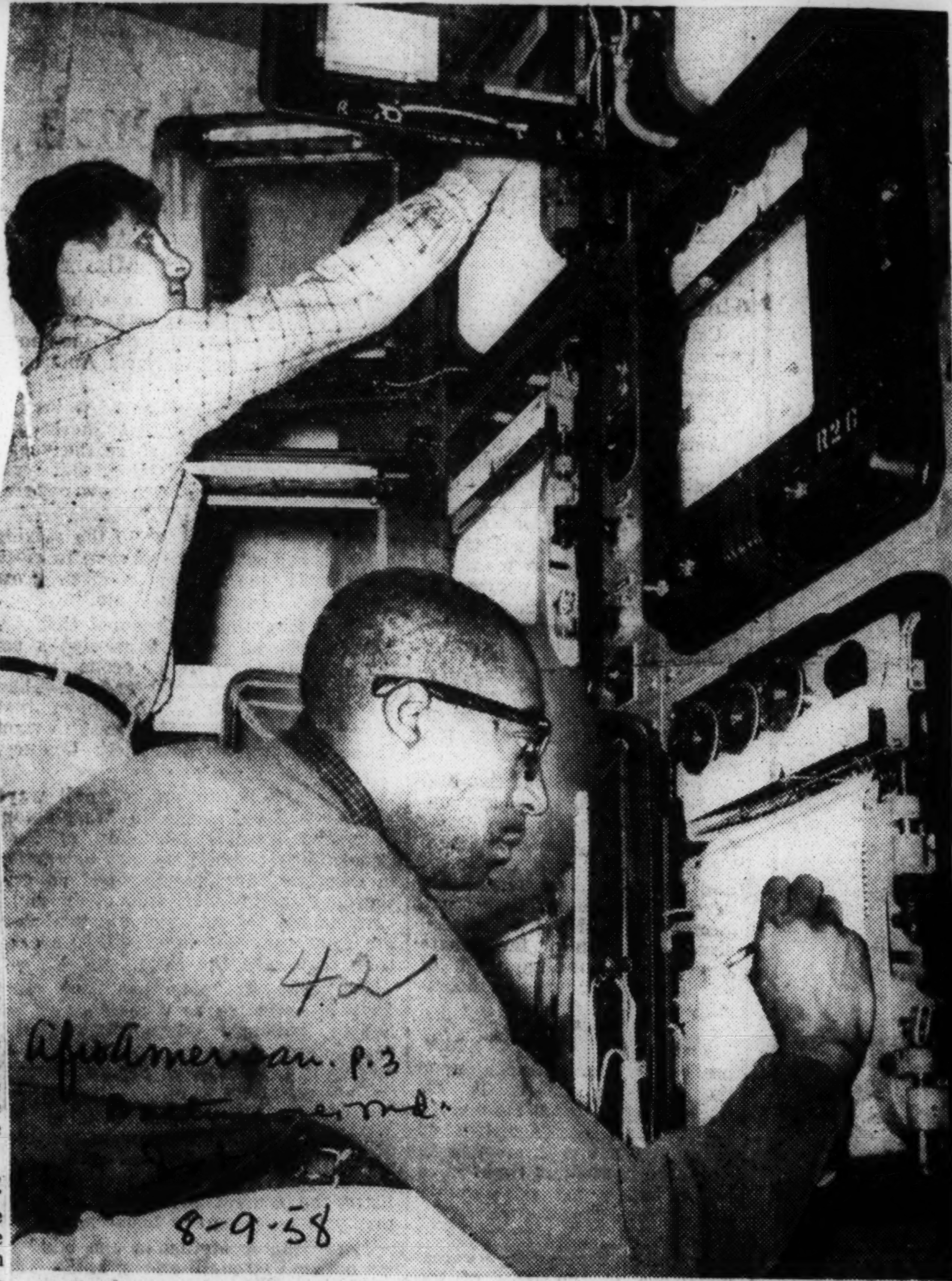

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Afro American. p.3
Baltimore, Md.
8-9-58

ROCKET TEST RECORDERS—Marshall M. Zucker (left) and Charles E. Washington, civilian employees at the Lake Denmark Naval Air Rocket Test Station, Dover, N.J., sign records of temperatures, pressures, fuel performances, etc., of a rocket under test as recorded by Leads & Northrup Co. electronic instruments. Zucker and Washington are graduates of a training course for this kind of instrumentation conducted by the recorder manufacturer.

4 Scientific Groups Elect Dr. Hill 'Fellow'

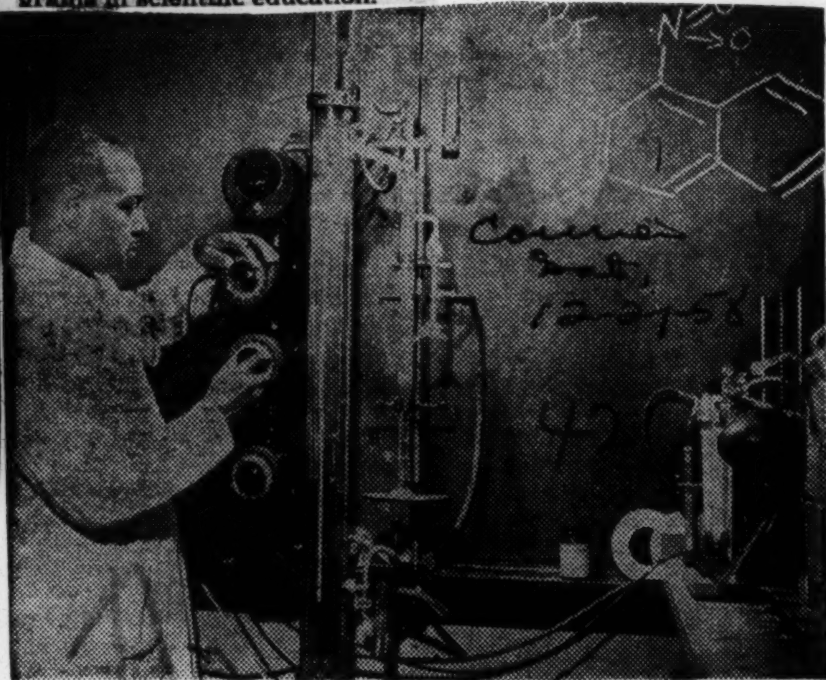
42
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-27-58

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Because of the excellent work and the many honors he has won in chemistry, Tennessee State University's Dr. Carl M. Hill of Norfolk, Va., has been elected a "fellow" in three scientific societies recently.

The American Institute of Chemists, the Tennessee Academy of Science, and the American Society for the Advancement of Science were the organizations which elected him as a "fellow" in their groups.

A specialist in the field of organic chemistry, Dean Hill's latest scientific tract, entitled "The Cleavage of Diallyl Ethers by Aliphatic and Aromatic Grignard Reagents" is published in the January issue of the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

He has had published 34 other treatises in chemistry and demonstrated excellence by producing scholarship and contributions to national defense through the development of effective programs in scientific education.



Courier
Balt.
12-27-58
42

DR. CARL M. HILL AT WORK
... 34 chemistry treatises and four fellowships

42 1958

Morgan uses grants to help advance knowledge

BALTIMORE

One - time little Morgan State College, now grown to a record 2,173 enrollment, is also going big-time in research.

Since 1953, abetted by grants totaling more than $200,000, Morgan professors, sometimes using students as guinea pigs, sometimes as assistants or working independently, have been pushing back the frontiers of knowledge and activities which many someday benefit society.

Afro American
P. 15
Baltimore
Sat. 11-22-58

Most recent and most lush of the grants which are making Morgan research possible is a $103,000 stipend from the Ford Foundation awarded this October for an experimental study of citizenship education.

This biggest single grant is part of the minor revolution that has been quietly taking place at the college.

* * *

JUST LAST YEAR, for example, the college conducted a study to determine how to eliminate "spoon - fed" pupils and beat the teacher shortage on a $27,000 grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Conducted under the direction of Morgan's univac-minded Dr. Roger K. Williams, professor of phychology, and co - director Walter Fisher, assistant professor of history, the project used 161 student guinea pigs.

Since 1953, in the confines of **a seemingly ordinary laboratory,** Dr. Julius H. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania - educated professor of physics, has been studying high pressure dynamics on a grant from the Office of Ordnance Research Department of the Army.

Funds made available for this study over the years since the initial award now total in excess of $58,200.

Already, Dr. Taylor has produced several articles based on his findings which physicists consider of significant value.

* * *

TWO YEARS AGO, Dr. Luna I. Mishoe, professor of physics and mathematics, participated in a study of "eigen-function series." This study was partially supported by a $4,600 grant from the National Science Foundation.

Two professors in the department of chemistry have put the wraps on three research projects aided by grants totaling $26,800.

One of these was a two-year study of the "Determination of the Fatty Acid Content of Selected Foods."

This was subsidized by a $10,600 grant from the United States Department of Agriculture and researched by Dr. Cyril Atkins with the assistance of Dr. Clyde Dillard.

The second, the report on which is now being completed, was a study of the "Kinetics of the Thermal Decomposition of Stannane and Homologous Compounds. Researched by Dr. Dillard, this study was subsidized by a $13,200 grant from the National Science Foundation.

The third of these studies, also researched by University of Chicago - educated Dr. Dillard, was a study of the "Preparation of Alkyl Derivatives of the Higher Volatile Boron Hydrides." It was financed by a $3,000 Frederick Gardner Cottrell Grant awarded by the Research Corporation of New York.

* * *

TWO PROFESSORS are now on leave doing research on grants, totaling approximately $20,000.

They are: Dr. Benjamin A. Quarles, professor and head of the department of history, who is studying the role of colored Americans in the American Revolution, on a Guggenheim Fellowship valued in excess of $10,000; and Dr. Otis D. Froe, Director of Evaluation and Research, who is making a study of findings of the project conducted under Dr. Williams' direction last year.

Dr. Froe holds a fellowship valued at approximately $7,000 from the Southern Regional Education Board.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the research completed or being undertaken by outside help, the college is also encouraging research through its own Research Fund.

Inaugurated three years ago, the Fund now provides for $4,000 from which faculty members may receive assistance to engage in research and creative activities.

All the activity in the area of research is part of Morgan's philosophy outlined ten years ago by President Martin D. Jenkins.

Dr. Jenkins says: "Of course our major responsibility is to our students and our major business is teaching. But we also believe that an institution of higher learning should enrich the society to which it belongs. We can do this in part by pushing back the frontiers of knowledge."

All Morgan's projects have had this aim.

The study last year, for example, is a good case in point.

The project grew out of concern for America's big teacher shortage problem. Specifically, it set out to study: (1) methods of helping students learn to study and think on their own by self - direction rather than by teacher direction; and (2) how and to what extent teacher resources can be conserved when students are so self-directed.

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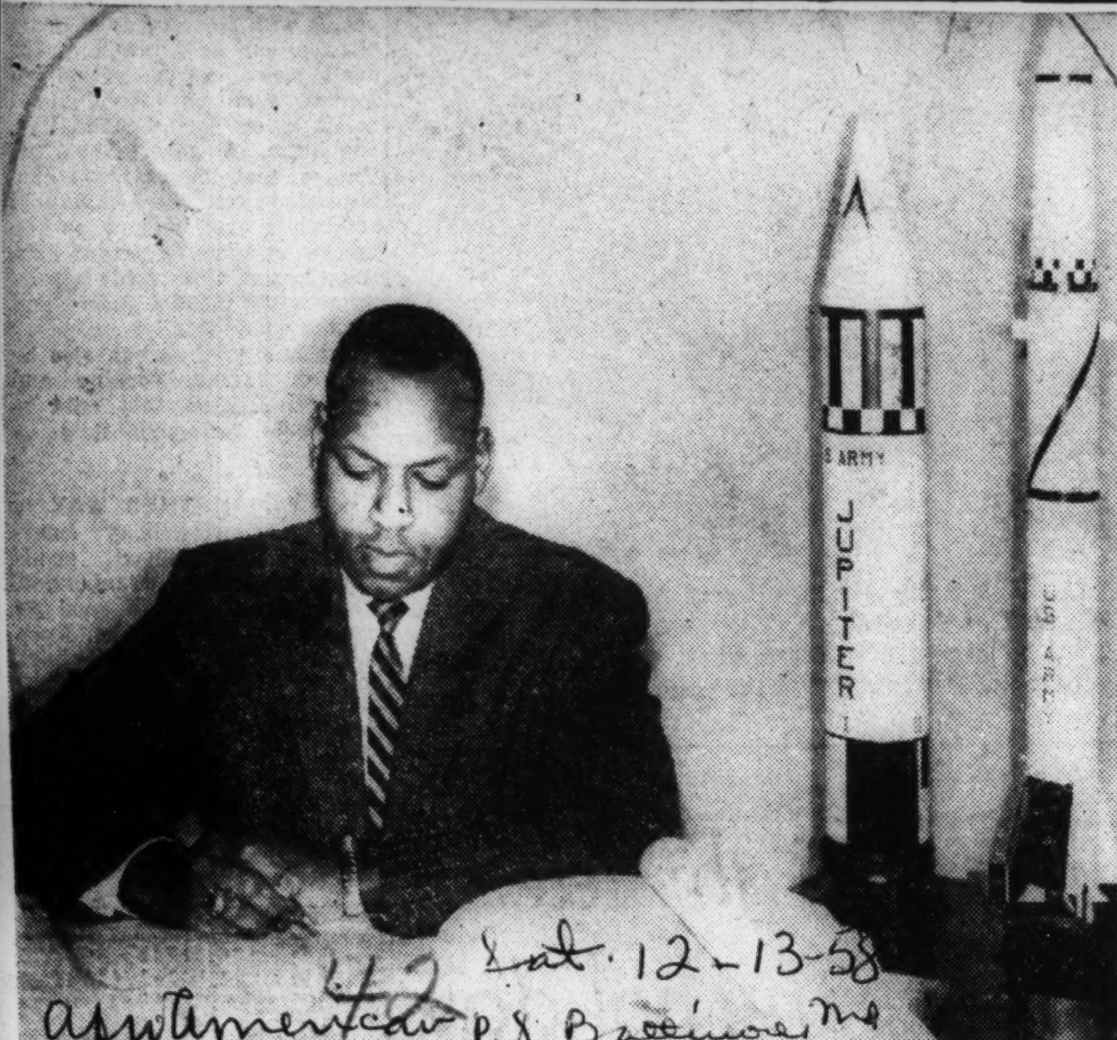
Afro American
P. 15
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 11-22-58

VITAL RESEARCH—Dr. Julius Taylor, professor of physics, is shown in his laboratory at Morgan State College. Dr. Taylor is doing research on high pressure physics and has received grants from Army Ordnance totaling more than $58,000 since he began the research in 1953.



42 Afro American Sat. 12-13-58 P.8 Baltimore, Md

THESE ROCKETS (at right) were partly the result of pains-taking research done by Milton Utley. An electrical engineer at the Chrysler Corporation's Missile Division, he played a key role in the design, development and analysis of the electrical systems of the Jupiter and Redstone ballistic missile systems. A graduate of Howard University, Mr. Utley taught electrical engineering at Maryland State College and has worked with naval aircraft electrical systems. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Kappa Alpha Psi and is an Army Reserve officer.

42 1958

Fisk Named To Sponsor Institute of Nucelar Studies

New Crusader

Nashville, Tenn. — Fisk University has been named a sponsoring university of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Chicago, Ill.

The election of Fisk by the ORINS Council made the Nashville institution the 37th sponsoring university and the first predominately Negro liberal arts college to gain this honor.

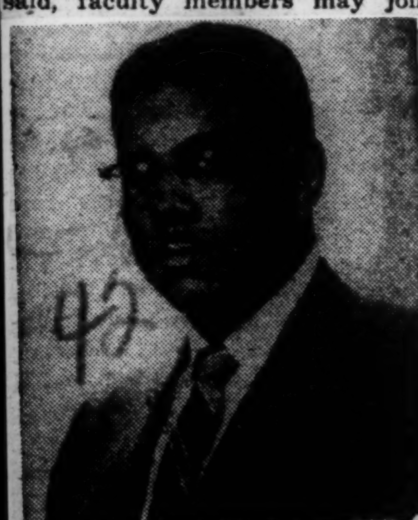
According to Dr. James R. Lawson, head of the Fisk physics department and now a member of ORINS Council, this action provides Fisk with a direct link to the United States' atomic energy program.

Sat. 11-8-58

"The faculty and students of Fisk will now have an opportunity to participate in any phase of the atomic energy program in which they may be interested," Dr. Lawson said.

P. 6

He explained that Fisk can now take advantage of special training programs which provide intensive courses in scientific areas related to atomic energy. In addition,, he said, faculty members may join



DR. JAMES R. LAWSON

research teams at Oak Ridge to further their own specialties.

Dr. Lawson has already become associated with the molecular structure section of the physics division and will aid in research problems along with other scientists.

Because of Fisk's election, students of the Nashville college will become eligible for summer jobs at Oak Ridge which wil provide earnings as well as extremely valuable experience.

The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies was chartered in 1946 to advise and assist in arranging education, research, and development programs in nuclear science and atomic energy; to stimulate and assist in the development of research programs and important methods of education and training in nuclear science; and to foster and encourage advancement of knowledge concerning science and technology and related programs.

The Oak Ridge Research Participation Program enables selected university faculty members to participate in pure or applied research at Oak Ridge laboratories. The scientific personnel and specialized equipment at Oak Ridge represent a combination not ordinarily available to a single university — but the availability of both to research participants provides unique opportunities in research and development.

This arrangement between the Institute and the Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge laboratories, under which the universities contribute the manpower resources of their science faculties to Commission programs at Oak Ridge and receive in turn a commensurate enrichment of their own research and teaching activities has been of extreme importance to the progress of nuclear energy research and development, not only in the South, but in the entire nation.

Fifty-two Scientists At Fisk Meeting

More than 42 scientists from the nation's top research and educational organizations went "back to school" last week to attend the Ninth Annual Fisk University Infrared Spectroscopy Institute.

Globe
P. 1

Running from August 25-29, the institute gave chemists, physicists, engineers and medical scientists enough background to make effective use of infrared spectroscopy in the solution of problems they meet in their regular work.

Infrared spectroscopy has become one of the most important tools in the investigation of the structure of molecules and in the identification of chemical compounds.

Fri. 9-12-58

Two lectures and general discussion were held in the morning sessions dealing with theory, techniques and application of infrared spectroscopy.

Afternoons were reserver for laboratory work, workshops and individual conferences with the institute faculty. One of the institute's laboratory programs was planned for individuals with no previous experience. A second was designed for experienced participants who wished to concentrate on instruments, accessories, or techniques.

Nashville, Tenn.

Evening sessions featured special lectures integrated with the morning sessions and introduced the scientists to pioneering fields of infrared spectroscopy, now research findings and advanced topics.

The directors of the Institute were James R. Lawson, Chairman, Department of Physics, Fisk University; Ernest A. Jones, Department of Physics, Vanderbilt University; Nelson Fuson, Department of Physics, Fisk University.

Visiting lecturers included Norman B. Colthup, American Cyanamid Company Edward R. Covington, E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company; Lamar Field, Vanderbilt University; Glenn A. Gentry, University of Mississippi; Wilbur I. Kaye, Backman Instruments Company; William B. Mason, University of Rochester; Henry W. Morgan, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Philip Sadtler, Sadtler Research Laboratories; Percy A. Stadtler, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Van Zandt Williams, Perkin-Elmer Corporation.

Fisk Univ. hosts ninth scientific institute

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — More than 52 scientists from the Nation's top research and educational organizations went "back to school" last week to attend the Ninth Annual Fisk University Infrared Spectroscopy Institute.

Afro-American

The institute, running from Aug. 25-29, gave chemists, physicists, engineers, and medical scientists enough background to make effective use of infrared spectroscopy in the solution of problems they meet in their regular work.

P. 3
Baltimore, Md.

Infrared spectroscopy has become one of the most important tools in the investigation of the structure of molecules and in the identification of chemical compounds.

Sat. 9-13-58

Lectures, discussion sessions, laboratory workshops and individual conferences with the institute faculty were all a part of the institute's program.

The directors of the Institute were James R. Lawson, chairman, department of Physics, Fisk University; Ernest A. Jones, department of Physics, Vanderbilt University; Nelson C. Colthup, American Cyanamide Co., Edward Covington, E. T. Dupont de Nemours Co.; and Phillip Sadtler, Sadtler Research Laboratories.

Two programs will be offered to twenty selected teachers who attend the Fisk institute next year. The first of these will consist of studying principles in chemistry in the light of their present day theories and applications so as to make them more useful to the secondary science teacher. This program will include special laboratory experiences, field trips, closed-circuit television and other new and interesting approaches to the teaching of chemistry.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The second of these will be entitled Recent Advances in Chemistry and will include a study of principles of higher courses in chemistry, e. g., organic and physical.

Fri. 8-1-58

Fisk U. Receives Science Grant

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The National Science Foundation has granted Fisk university $3,725 to sponsor for a second year an In-Service Institute in Science during the 1958-59 school year. These institutes are designed to improve science education throughout America.

Fisk Host To Institute For Scientists

Lectures, Labs Highlight Event

42

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — More than 52 scientists from the nation's top research and educational organizations went "back to school" recently to attend the ninth annual Fisk university Infrared Spectroscopy institute.

The Institute gave chemists, physicists, engineers and medical scientists enough background to make effective use of infrared spectroscopy in the solution of problems they meet in their regular work.

P 22
Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat.
9-1358

Infrared spectroscopy has become one of the most important tools in the investigation of the structure of molecules and in the identification of chemical compounds.

Two lectures and general discussion were held in the morning sessions dealing with theory, techniques and application of infrared spectroscopy.

Afternoons were reserved for laboratory work, workshops and individual conferences with the institute faculty. One of the institute's laboratory programs was planned for individuals with no previous experience. A second was designed for experienced participants who wished to concentrate on instruments, accessories, or techniques.

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Sat.
9-13-58

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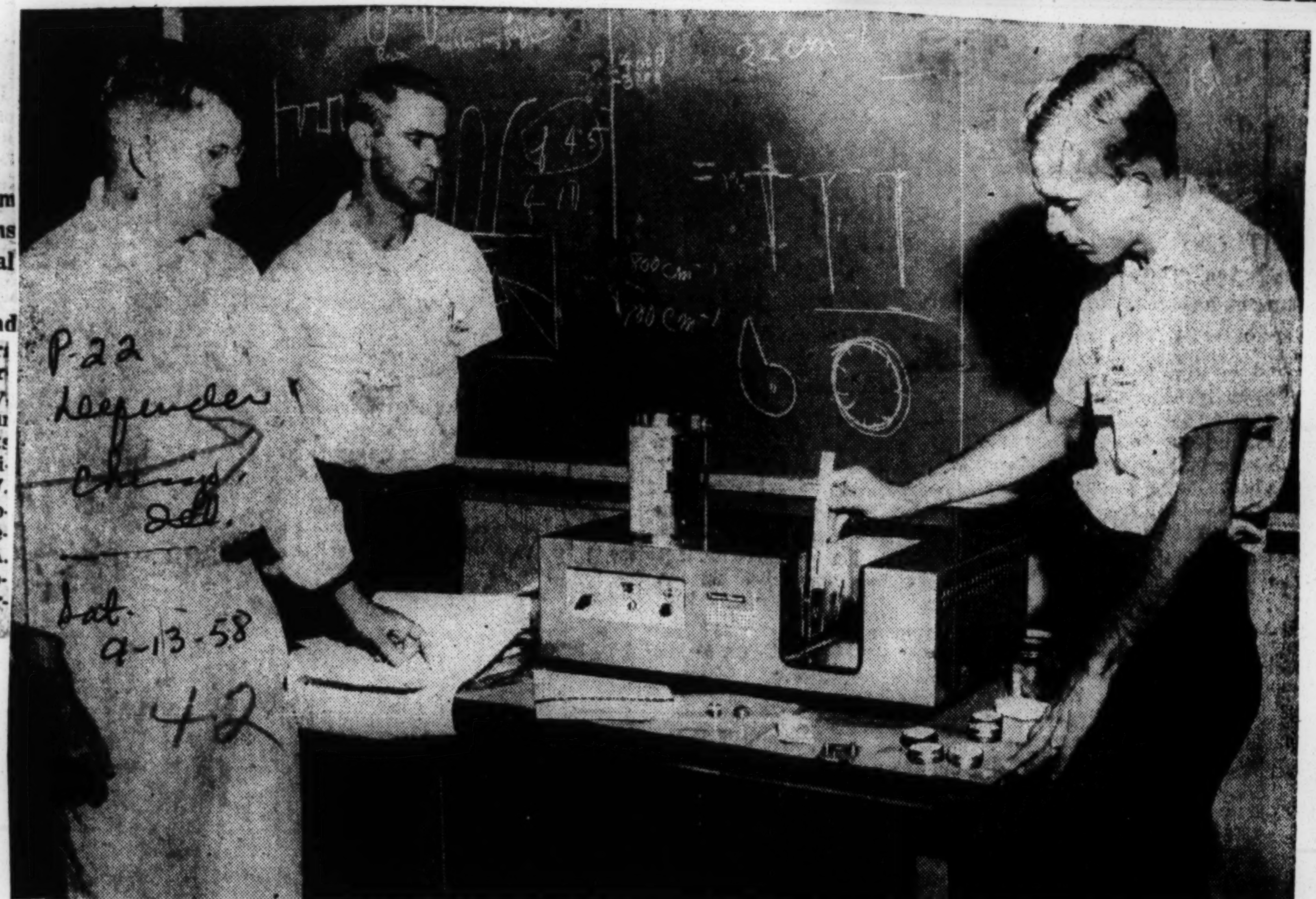
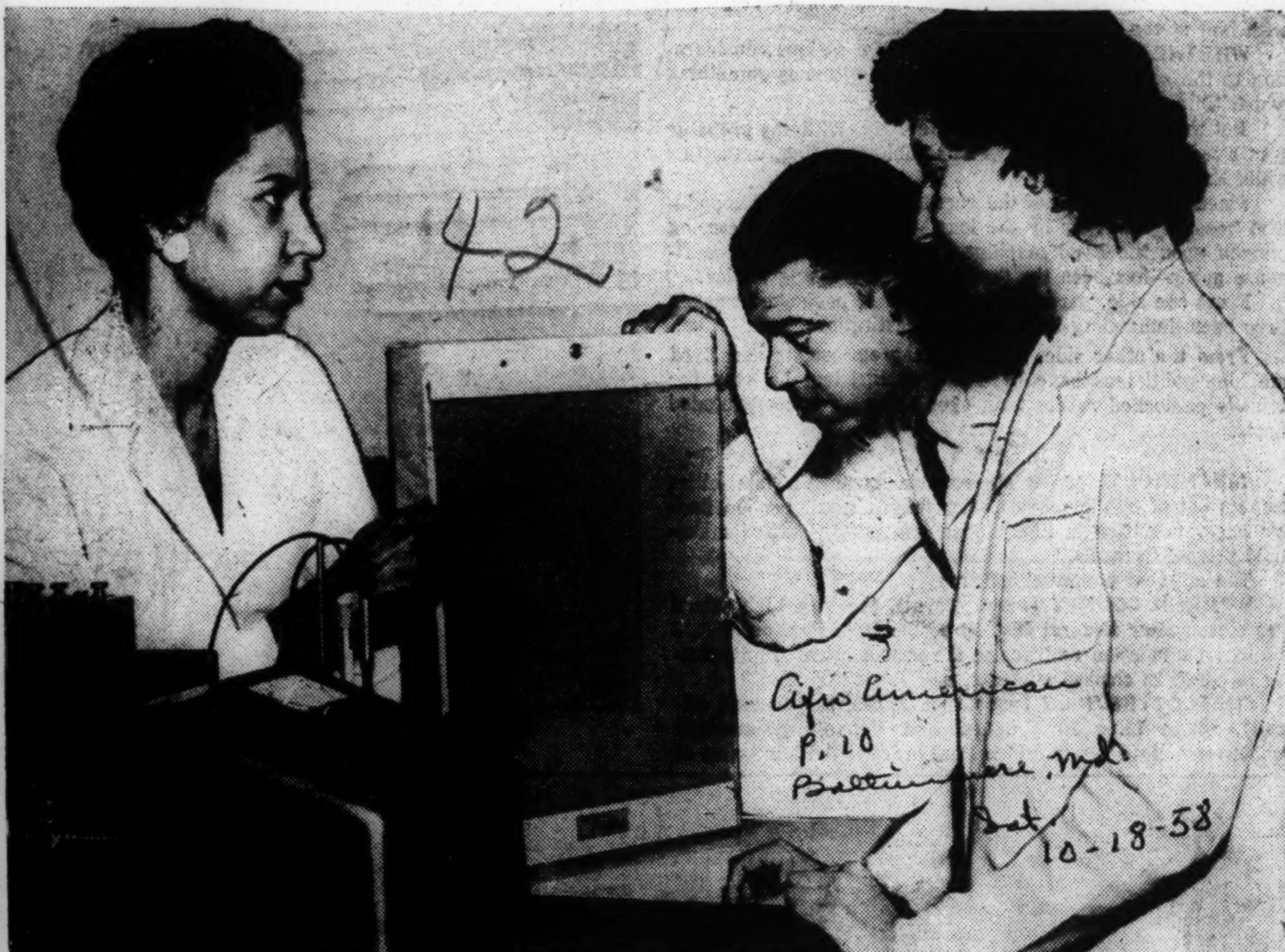
Visiting lecturers included Norman B. Colthup, American Cyanamid company; Edward R. Covington, E. I. Dupont de Nemours company; Lamar Field, Vanderbilt university; Glenn A. Gentry, University of Mississippi; Wilbur I. Kaye, Beckman Instruments Company; William B. Mason, University of Rochester; Henry W. Morgan, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Philip Sadtler, Sadtler Research Laboratories; Percy A. Staats, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Van Zandt Williams, Perkin Elmen corporation.



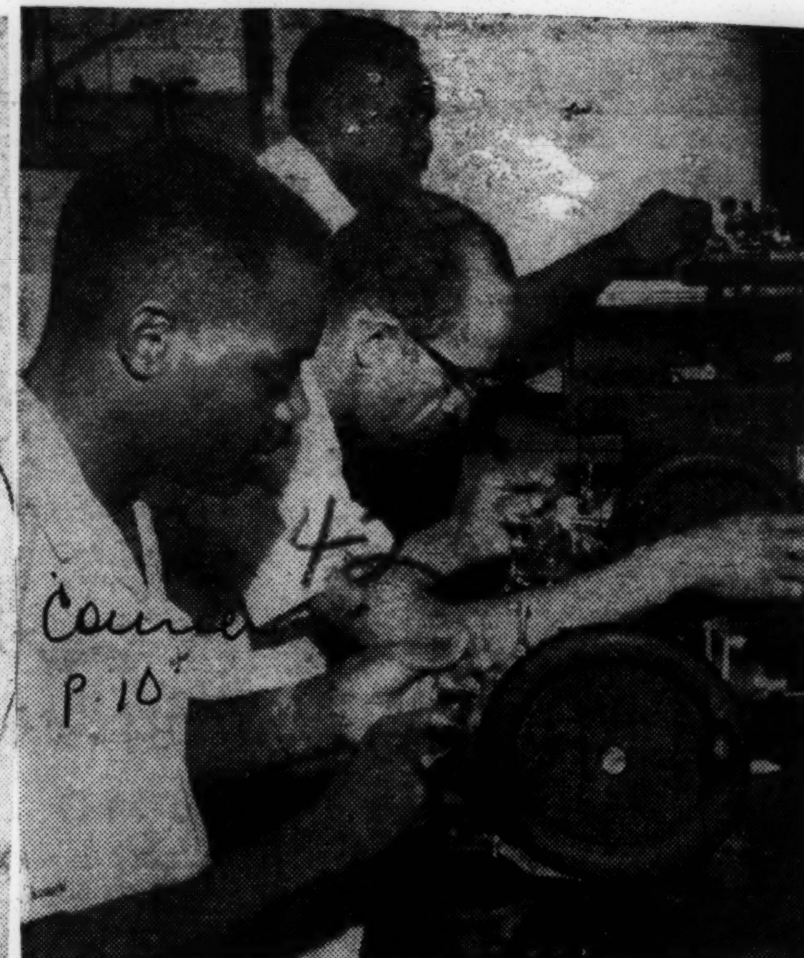
P-22
Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat.
9-13-58
42

FISK UNIVERSITY Infrared Spectroscopy Institute attracts scientists from all over the country who get a fill in on the use of infrared spectroscopy in solving problems they meet in their regular work. Among the more than 50 participants, shown examining a Perkin Elmer infrared spectrometer, are H. Clifford Grant, group engineer with the Martin Company, Baltimore; Paulie F. Stennett, laboratory technician, Polymer Chemicals Division of W. R. Grace and Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Jake W. Williams, analytical chemist, E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Company, Old Hickory, Tennessee.

42 1958



A RESEARCH PROJECT in nutrition being conducted at A & T College has been awarded a grant of $11,691 by the National Institute of Science of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Composing the research team are, left to right, Dr. Cecile H. Edwards, professor of nutrition, its director; her husband, Dr. Gerald A. Edwards, chairman of the chemistry department, staff scientist and consultant; and Miss Evelyn Gadsden, research assistant.



TSU Science Institute—Active in the summer science institute at Texas Southern U., which is being held under a $72,600 National Science Foundation Grant, are, left to right: Curtis Wade, Basil Troyner and Moses Howard, who are shown at work on a biology project.

Sat. 7-26-58

Science Teachers Study At Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C. —An eight-week institute designed to train high school science teachers in the detection and uses of radioactive substances reached the midway mark at Howard University this week.

The institute, which is being co-sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation, is under the direction of Dr. Marie C. Taylor, associate professor of botany at Howard. It will continue through August 8th.

ON THURSDAY, August 7th the institute will present a science fair, featuring radioactivity detection equipment and demonstrations of the control and uses of radioactive isotopes.

A group of 20 teachers representing high schools in 14 states and the District of Columbia are enrolled in the institute.

Each of the enrollees is under a grant from the National Science Foundation which covers the cost of travel to and from Washington, tuition and fees, and maintenance while attending the institute.

Sat. 7-19-58 P. 10

Tuskegee Inst. Scientist Sent To Nigeria

TUSKEGEE. — Dr. Edward G. Trigg, professor and chairman of the Department of Bacteriology and Public Health, also radiologist in the clinical area of the Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine, has been granted a two-year leave of absence to accept an assignment with the International Development Service, in a project sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration and the Government of Northern Nigeria.

The assignment entails a study of contagious pleuropneumonia among cattle, its transmission from one area to another, its means of spread within a herd and methods of control. Recent losses from this disease has caused staggering losses among the herds in Northern Nigeria.

Dr. Trigg will be one of a team of 10 U. S. specialists working to help stabilize the country's economy through scietific and technical research and its practical application. He will be located at Maiduguri, regional headquarters of the Ministry of Research for Northern Nigeria.

P. 9

Receives Grant For Science Study

P. 20

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — The National Science foundation has granted Fisk university $4,725 to sponsor for a second year an inservice institute in science during the 1958-'59 school year. These institutes are designed to improve science education throughout America.

Two progrms will be offered to 20 selected teachers who attend the Fisk institute next year.

The program will be under the direction of Dr. Samuel P. Massie, chairman of Fisk's chemistry department. He will be assisted by Dr. I. W. Elliott from Harvard where he has been on a post-doctoral fellowship.

This program will be offered for two 15-week periods, beginning on September 20, 1958, and ending on May 16, 1959.

Interested teachers are invited to apply to Dr. S. P. Massie, director, in-service institute in chemistry, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.

MARGARET S. HICKS of Washington, D. C., chemistry librarian at the National Institutes of Health, was among the thousands of delegates who attended the American Chemical Society's 134th national meeting here last week. The mother of two, Mrs. Hicks is the wife of Dr. Leslie Hicks, assistant professor of psychology at Howard university and a graduate of Knoxville college, Western Reserve and also attended Tuskegee Institute through the Carver Foundation. As a chemistry librarian her duties include literature searches, assists in nomenclature and other services to chemists.

Many Opportunities For Women In Biochemistry

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Dr. Evageline T. Papageorge, associate dean of Emory University's School of Medicine, sees a bright future for women in biochemistry.

Salaries range from $3,000 to $10,000 a year, depending on experience and education. The opportunities, according to Dr. Papageorge, are in research, industry and education.

SHE ADVISES any young woman interested in such a scientific career to "be sincere in the desire to succeed, industrious and reasonably intelligent."

Thirty years ago, when Dr Papageorge started in biochemistry, there were relatively few women in the field. She said:

"MEN SEEMED to doubt that women were willing to devote their time and energy to science. In addition, the men objected to women, suspecting that they were trying to get by on their femininity. But the picture has changed considerably in recent years."

Dr. Papageorge, once named Atlanta's "Woman of the Year in Education," was the first full-time faculty member of Emory University's School of Medicine.

Southern University Biology Prof. Gets United States Research Grant

Baton Rouge, La., July 28—Dr. James Jay, assistant professor of Biology, and research specialist in the area of Antibiotics as Food Preservatives at Southern University has been awarded a research grant from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to do further study with beef. This announcement was made by Dr. Elton Harrison, Southern's Coordinator of Instruction.

The $1600 grant, which was recommended by the National Advisory Council of the National Institutes of Health, gives the Southern University bacteriologist an opportunity to develop his research on Antibiotic-Resistant Micrococci in Infused Beef.

The aim of the research is to try to determine whether the long range use of certain antibiotics in meats will constitute a public health problem by allowing bacteria that are found in meats to build-up resistance to them.

Dr. Jay stated, "If the bacteria can successfully build-up resistance,, it would be very significant to public health authorities. However, based on previous work on antibiotics as beef preservatives, this is probably unlikely."

He said, "The results of this study will clarify and add to the limited amount of published information on the subject."

His previous findings have been reported in such journals as Food Technology; The Antibiotics Annual and Applied Bicrobiology.

A member and lecturer of Sigma Xi, Dr. Jay also belongs to the Society of American Bateriologists; American Association for the Advancement of Science and Assistant Scientists (1st Lieutenant) in the Commissioned Corps of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Jay is a native of Fitzgerald, Georgia and is a graduate of Paine College (Georgia), Western Reserve University and Ohio State University, where he received his Doctorate.

He has already begun the research in the laboratories at Southern. The grant is renewable each year for four years.

Awards Study Grant For Beef Research

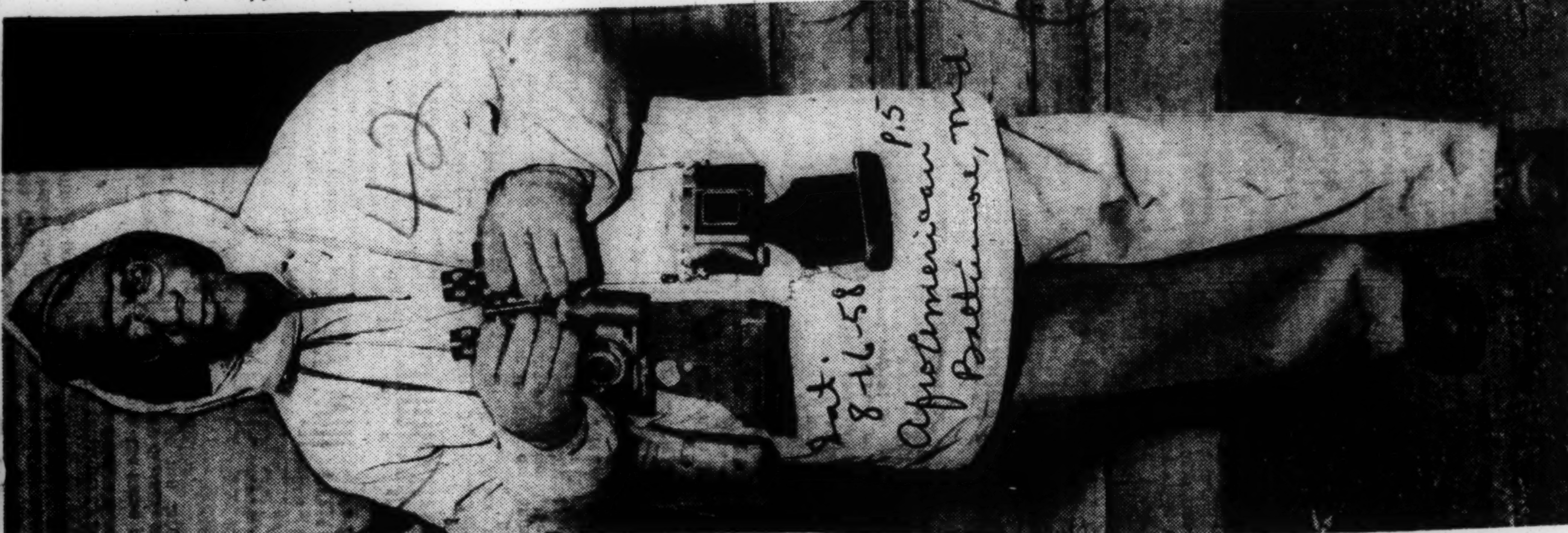
BATON ROUGE, La. — Dr. James M. Jay, assistant professor of biology, and research specialist in the area of antibiotics as food preservatives at Southern university, has been awarded a research grant from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to do further study with beef.

This announcement was made by Dr. Elton Harrison, Southern's Coordinator of Instruction.

The $1,600 grant, which was recommended by the National Advisory Council of the National Institutes of Health, gives the Southern university bacteriologist an opportunity to develop his research on antibiotic - resistant micrococci in infused beef.

The aim of the research is to try to determine whether the long range use of certain antibiotics in meats will constitute a public health problem by allowing bacteria that are found in meats to build-up resistance to them.

42 1958



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Sat. 8-16-58 Afro-American P.5 Baltimore, Md.

HERBERT FRISBY, who is credited as a correspondent of the AFRO to the Alaskan Command, has reached Pribilop and begins a tour of the Arctic installations. He writes, "greetings from the most romantic place on earth . . . for seals."

42

Call P.20 Fri. 7-18-58 Kansas City Mo.

TEXANS STUDYING SCIENCE. — Callis Edward, student in summer science institute at Texas Southern university is shown demonstrating the use of a Choke-Coil resonance apparatus to other members of his class. Left to right, Leonard Callas, Clois Powell and Sara Powell. All were selected to participate in the Science Institute held at the Houston school through the summer session. Texas Southern university received a $72,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to operate this science workshop. Dr. Alberta Seaton, professor of biology, is the director.—Evans Photo.

Grants For Research On Desegregation Available

42

World P.4 Sat. 5-17-58 Birmingham Ala

BOSTON — (NNPA) — Grants-in-aid for research on desegregation, in amounts up to $1,000, are being made available by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological Association, according to an announcement by Dr. Robert Chin of Cambridge, director of research at the Boston University Human Relations Center, who heads the committee of judges appointed to evaluate applications.

A total of $2,500 has been allotted for such awards, Dr. Chin said. Preference will be given to researchers who are working in areas where desegregation is now going on.

Other members of the committee of judges, in addition to Dr. Chin, are Dr. Gordon Allport of Harvard University, Dr. Thelma Alper of Wellesley College, Dr. Daniel Levinson of the Harvard School of Public Health, and Dr. Nathan Macooby, chairman of the department of psychology at Boston University and of the division of research at the University's School of Public Relations and Communications.

Applications, specifying budgetary needs and giving sufficient detail to make possible an evaluation of the feasibility and desirability of the proposed project, should be submitted to Dr. Chin at the Human Relations Center, Boston University, by June 1, 1958. Dr. Chin said it would be helpful if applications were submitted in quintuplicate.

Carolinian Cited By Ohio Chemical Concern

Journal and Guide P.4 Sat. 6-14-58 Norfolk, 42

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Thomas W. Stanley, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Stanley, 1712 Market street, Greensboro, N. C., was recently presented with a check for superior work performance by Harry G. Hanson, Director of the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati where Stanley is a staff chemist in air pollution research.

The Center is a national research laboratory of the Public Health Service. The award was made under the Federal Employee Incentive Awards Program.

STANLEY IS A 1954 graduate of the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry.

He joined the staff of the Taft Sanitary Engineering Center in 1955, advancing to his

Doing Research In Ohio

Thomas W. Stanley, native of Greensboro, N. C., studies air pollution at the Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Stanley, a top staff chemist at the Center, is a 1954 graduate of A. and T. College.

present position in 1957. He was cited particularly for his contributions to the published papers of his research group, on seven of which he is listed as co-author, and for his idea for a new method for the detection of quinones, an organic chemical present in the air. He was commended also for development of a professional attitude toward his work.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley live at 228 East Bush street, Covington, Ky., a part of the Greater Cincinnati area.

THE WORK OF TALENTED mechanical engineers like Nathaniel Quick, who is assigned to RCA's Moorestown, N. J. Engineering plant, has made possible a number of advancements in the nation's defense communications systems. Quick, who has participated in a number of engineering developments for complicated inter-com units, is shown testing critical material at RCA's Missile and Surface Radar Department.

Negro Engineer Aids U.S. Defense

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-26-58

PHILADELPHIA — Crews of military jet aircraft can now hear messages on their intercommunications sets which overcome the deafening noise levels which formerly drowned out sound.

Automatic operations of a "Talos" Missile Defense system, the size of a football field is made possible with the help of a unique communications system.

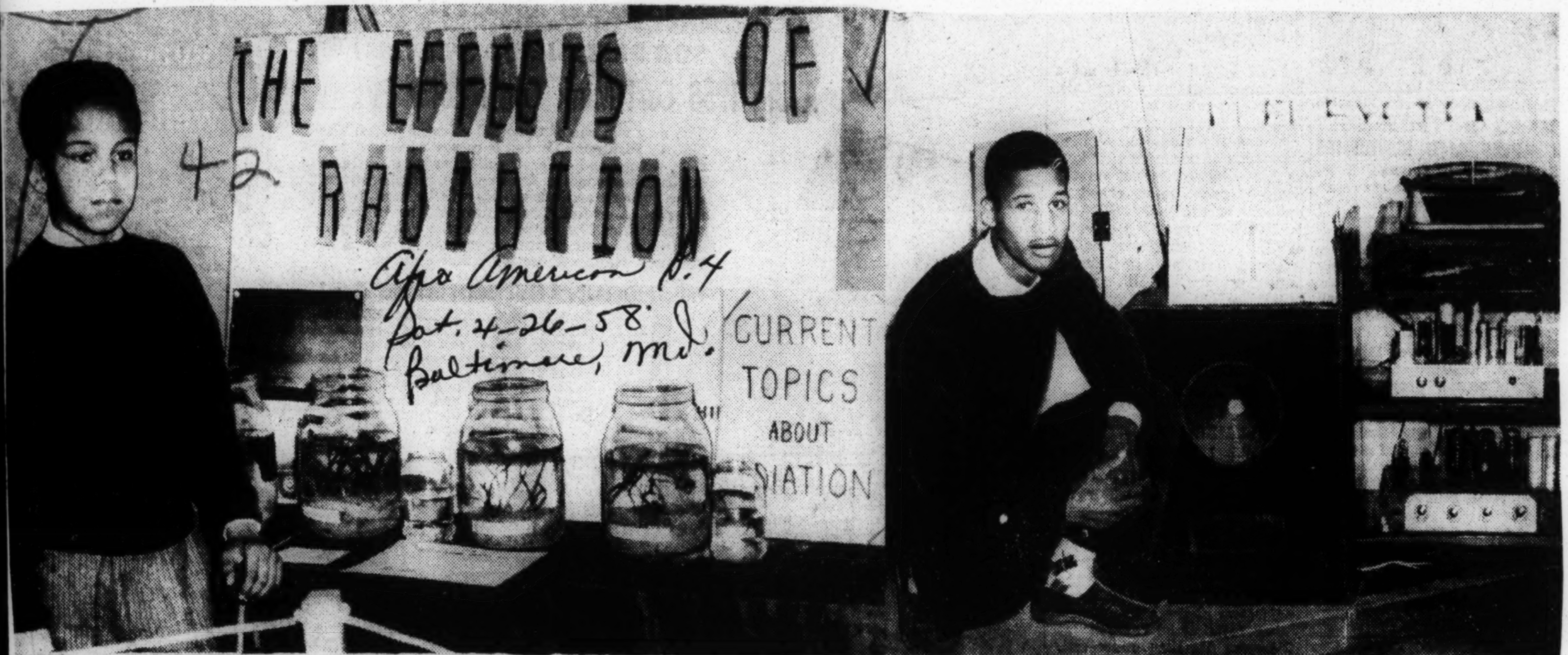
These important advances in this country's defense are part of the challenging engineering assignments recently undertaken by Nathaniel Quick, Negro mechanical engineer at the Radio Corporation of America's Moorestown, N. J. Engineering plant.

When Quick joined the R C A staff six years ago, his first assignment was in special devices, where he worked on a "High Intelligibility" Aircraft Inter-Communication Set. He also participated in the design of the first transistorized equipment.

Now assigned to RCA's Missile and Surface Radar Department, he participated in engineering internal communications equipment for the Talos project. This involves about 20 different units, including the communications console. Quick designed the intercom unit used on the consoles, a vital feature of the Talos facility.

An Army veteran, the engineer lives with his wife, two sons and a daughter in Camden. He is a graduate of Brooklyn Tech High school and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

42 1958



42

Afro American p. 4
Sat. 4-26-58
Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG SCIENTISTS — These young high school students were invited to exhibit their creations at the Third Baltimore Science Fair last Friday and Saturday at Johns Hopkins University. At left, Paul Freedman Scott, Jr., 12, of Pimlico Junior High School, displays his "Effects of radiation on living things," using puppies in the experiment. At right, Joseph Frazier, 17, of Douglass High School, shows the Hi-Fi system of sound projection he constructed.

Dr. Fraser says research is basic in improving science teaching

DENVER, Colorado — The president of the National Association for Research in Science Teaching says basic cooperative research in science education at all levels, including college, is needed in the long-range improvement of science teaching in America. Without it little progress can be made."

Dr. Thomas P. Fraser, head of the department of science education at Morgan State College in Baltimore in a paper prepared for presentation at the National Science Teachers Association predicted that organizations like the National Science Foundation, United States Office of Education, Ford Foundation and Carnegie Foundation will play increasing roles in improving science teaching through sponsoring patterned research in science education.

It is to such organizations, he pointed out, "that we must look for encouragement and support in of significant cooperative large scale studies."

Dr. Fraser pointed out that another development coming from the present concern for the academically gifted pupils, President Eisenhower's program of educational development, TV programs, and the official statement of the Educational Policies Commission would result in increasing emphasis on the team approach to research in science teaching.

IN HIS PAPER presented as a panelist on Improving Classroom Science Instruction Through Research in Science and Science Teaching on the College Level Dr. Fraser said there "must be a continuing concern for research in general education science at the college level, and for the recruitment and education of prospective science teachers and scientists."

"These are exciting times in science teaching," he continued. "Perhaps at no other time in the history of research in science teaching in America is there a greater need for concerted action by high level groups concerned with strengthening the research foundations of science education.

"Some of the research in science education at the college level," Fraser said," is indicative of a fragmentary approach to basic problems.

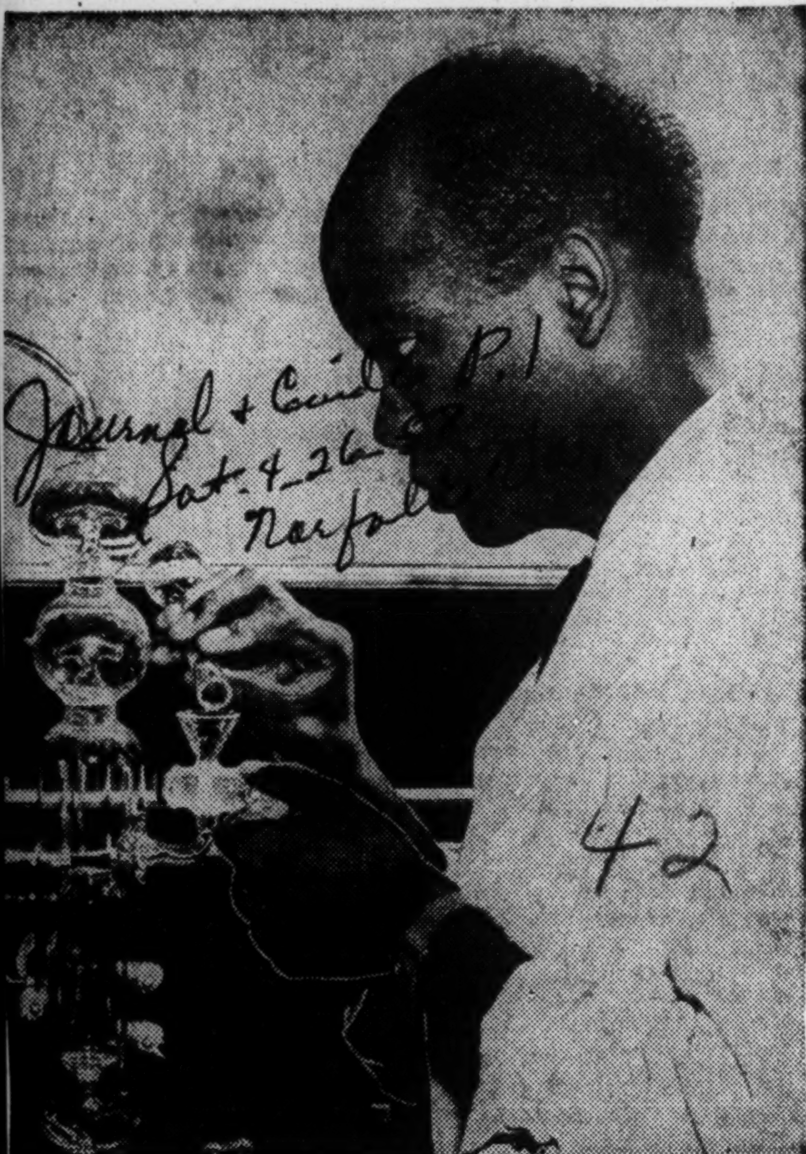
"There is increasing evidence, however, that progress is being made in the direction of a more patterned and concerted attack through which data might accrue to solve basic problems."

As a concluding remark, Dr. Fraser reaffirmed his faith in "both individual and cooperative team research as a way to improve instruction. . . .and in the ability of science educators to carry on the necessary research at the college level."

42

Afro American
p. 4
Sat. 4-26-58
Balt., Md.

Firm's Head Chemist



Journal + Guide P.1
Sat. 4-26-58
Norfolk
42

Isaac Ellis Johnson III, a chief chemist at famed Seabrook Farm at Seabrook, N. J., is a Laurinburg, N. C. man who has excelled in his field at the world's largest food processing station. He is the son of I. Ellis Johnson, principal of Lincoln Heights School, Laurinburg, N. C.

Carolina Man Top Chemist In Biggest Food Packing Firm

42

Special to Journal and Guide

SEABROOK FARMS, N. J. —When someone these days asks Isaac Ellis Johnson III how to get the most out of a meal, he can have all the confidence in the world in the answer Johnson gives him and with good reason.

Journal and Guide P.1

For Mr. Johnson, spends a great deal of his working day digging out the little known facts about food and water.

ON HIS RECENT visit to his native Laurinburg, N. C. hardly anyone knew that Mr. Johnson was in reality, one of the leading food chemists at Seabrook Farms in New Jersey, the world's largest food processing station.

Sat 4-26-58

At Seabrook Farms, Mr. Johnson is "chief chemist in charge of water analysis and insecticide analysis and research," and has been affiliated with this tremendous farming and food processing concern since 1942.

Baltimore Md.

PRIOR TO LEAVING the Tar Heel state, however, Mr. Johnson attended Laurinburg Institute and was graduated from A. and T. College in Greensboro.

He then attended the university of Pennsylvania for two years doing post graduate work in the field of chemistry. He makes his home in Philadelphia where Mrs. Johnson is chief dietitian at the General Hospital of Philadelphia.

* * *

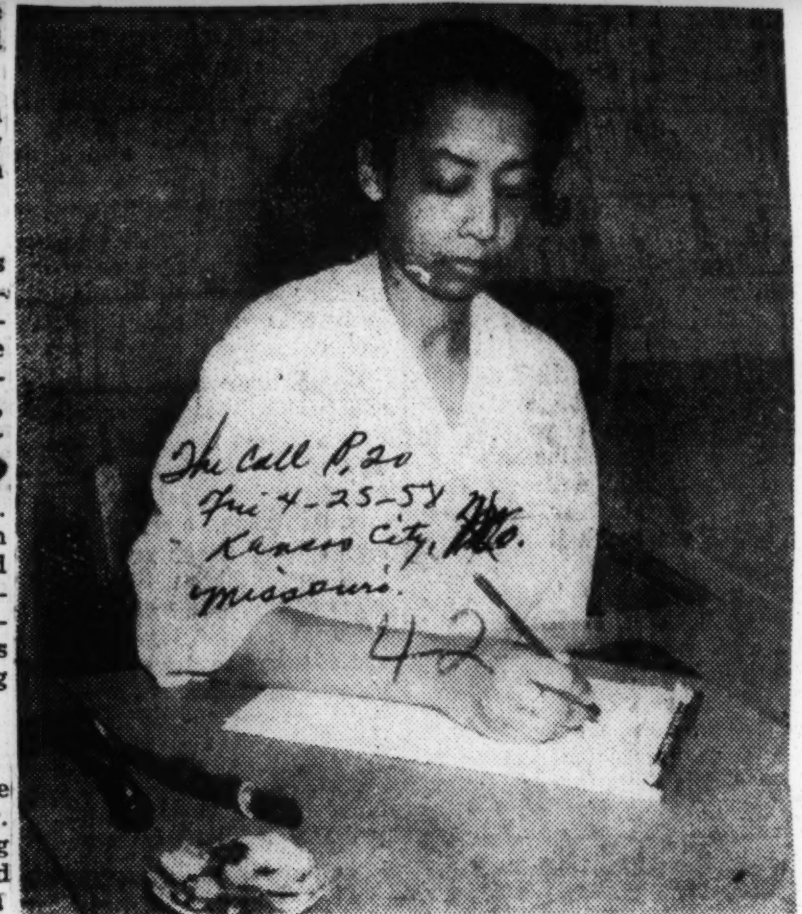
BEFORE GOING to the Universit of Pennsylvania, he taught for three years at Dudley High school in Greensboro.

Mr. Johnson's importance to the Seabrook Farms is readily realized when the vastness of that farming - freezing system is studied.

* * *

FROM A MEAGER begining of 78 acres by Charles Franklin Seabrook, the system today grosses annually some $28,000,000 and processes 110,000,000 pounds of food.

The vast enterprise employs 3,500 persons, but not many of them can fill the important position occupied by Isaac Ellis Johnson III. Mr. Johnson's father I. Ellis Johnson, is principal of Lincoln Heights school in Laurinburg, North Carolina.



The Call P.20
Fri 4-25-58
Kansas City, Mo.
missouri
42

DIRECTOR OF SCIENCE INSTITUTE.—Dr. Alberta Seaton, associate professor of biology at Texas Southern university in Houston, has been appointed director of the Science Institute for Science Teachers that will be established on the TSU campus for the summer term. The institute, made possible through a $72,600 grant to the university by the National Science Foundation, will be operated for 12 weeks beginning June 2 and ending August 22.

Applicants accepted for participation in this science institute will be paid a stipend of $75 per week, plus a supplemental dependancy allowance of $15 per week per dependant, up to four dependants. All fees incidental to enrollment at the university along with a reasonable travel allowance will be included in the award.

The Call P.20
Fri 4-25-58
Kansas City Mo.

42 1958

Advance Research Projects Agency Is Established

By THOMAS B. ROSS

Weekly 2-22-58 Birmingham Ala.

WASHINGTON—(INS)— Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy Friday named electronics expert Roy W. Johnson to head U. S. space conquest program and officially established an advanced research projects agency in the Pentagon to handle space weapons development.

At the same time, McElroy strongly indicated that the Air Force will have control of manned exploration of outer space. He said it was his "judgment" that manned space travel would "naturally remain with the air force."

The defense Chief in apparent recognition of the Army's successful launching of America's first earth satellite with its Jupiter Rocket, announced that the 200-mile limitation on Army missile roles has been lifted.

He emphasized, however, that the army will be assigned no "strategic missions" in the long-range rocketry field.

Johnson, now electronics chief for the General Electric Co., will resign that post and take his Pentagon job April 1, but in the meantime will spend two or three days a week familiarizing himself with his space program assignment.

The advanced research projects agency was set up under Congressional authority. President Eisenhower was asked a 340 million dollar appropriation for the Agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1. A 10 million dollar appropriation to get it started has been approved.

McElroy's actions came one day after the Senate's creation of a "blue-ribbon" committee due to be headed by Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D) Tex., to decide on overall control of space projects after the one-year authority granted the new agency has lapsed.

The Secretary declared he expected the agency to continue "indefinitely" even if Congress ultimately decides to place space projects under control of a civilian commission.

The Defense Chief implied that he would prefer cooperation between the Pentagon and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in outer space development rather than to see a special civilian agency established.

AT THE ARMOUR RESEARCH FOUNDATION in Chicago, Clark College Chemistry Department graduate Warner Hudson works with a thermal energy project. Hudson, an Atlantan, is a chemist with the foundation, which conducts research for industrial firms and is a student at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

World P. 1 Feb. 22, 58 Atlanta, Ga.

100 Teachers Take Part In S. C. Science Meeting

Journal & Guide P. 3 Norfolk Va.

ORANGEBURG, S. C. —The Southeastern Regional Conference of the National Institute of Science Teachers met recently in the Agricultural Building of South Carolina State College. There were approximately 100 in attendance from high schools and colleges in Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina.

Sat. 2-22-58

Theme of the conference was "Improving the Teaching of Science and Mathematics in the Secondary Schools and Colleges."

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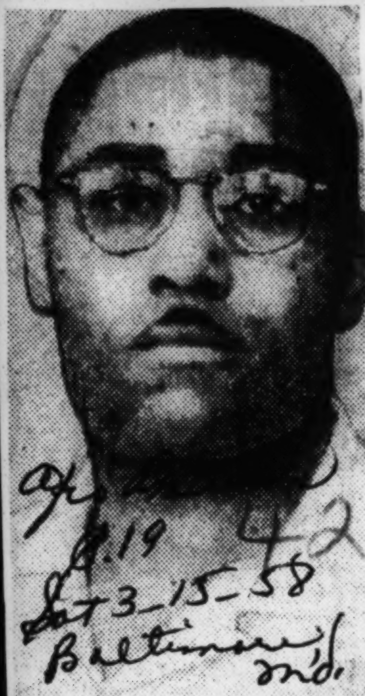
AT THE INITIAL session which was presided over by Professor J. H. Green, Regional Director, the group was welcomed by President B. C.

Carolinian P. 5 Sat. 2-22-58 Raleigh N.C.

BENNETT RESEARCH TEAM — Shown here are the four members of the Bennett College research team who will spend three weeks this summer at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo., working on a project sponsored by the Danforth Foundation. Left to right: Dr. Chauncey G. Winston, Van S. Allen, Mrs. Louise V. Streat and Francis Grandison.



Afro Am. p.19 42 Sat 3-15-58 Baltimore, Md.

CLINTON E. JONES, professor of applied mathematics at Tennessee State University's school of engineering, is a member of New York Academy of Sciences. Mr. Jones, a native Virginian, developed an instrument for advanced study of projectile motion.

Young chemist aids in Hopkins blood test study

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

A young research chemist can get mighty excited when his work turns out to be a "big deal."

Afro American

When suddenly he awakes one morning and finds he is a part of an experiment which is resounding around the world as a great discovery, he can hardly believe his ears. p. 2

That is exactly what happened to Aaron Jenkins, 27, 2713 Allendale Rd., last week.

On March 20 the medical world received word that diagnosis of diseases may soon be done through the testing of a person's blood.

Baltimore, Md.

Whereas the old method takes days, weeks, even years, this new method may within three hours reveal the disease present.

Sat. 4-5-58

THE DISCOVERY of the process has been credited to Dr. Winston Price, whose laboratories are located at Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and Hygiene. 42

Young Jenkins is an assistant research chemist in one of the laboratories.

Specificially, he is one of the technicians in the Epidomiology laboratory.

Their work is to carry out Dr. Price's directions in running the experiements.

Sidney Harshman, a Ph.D. student in the School of Hygine, is head of the laboratory.

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WHEN THE scientific study is printed in medical journals some two weeks hence, Mr. Harshman's and Mr. Jenkins's names will appear on the study.

The experiment with blood testing for diseases began in **the summer of 1957.**

The story of its progress from the point of view of a senior lab assistant was told to the AFRO by Mr. Jenkins.

He said: There were just the two of us, Harshman and I, working on the tests last summer.

When we discovered it was a promising experiment, others were added to the staff."

Now, Mr. Jenkins says, in addition to the seven laboratory workers, there are many other scientists including many famed Hopkins doctors and students.

* * *

HE ADDS that in the early stage, the study involved findings of blood studies of 166 patients who had specific diseases.

He explains that from the study of the 166 patients' blood, a graph was set down on paper.

This graph indicated a pattern which the disease may follow. It also provided a standard picture for the comparison of subsequent blood studies.

Since the initial graph was drawn, Mr. Jenkins says, their work has been to test blood samples from patients whose diseases are unknown and need to be diagnosed.

Mr. Jenkins points out that it is significant to note that the analysis of blood samples does not detect the disease germ itself.

* * *

INSTEAD, IT detects the chemical reaction of the disease which has certain effects on the blood of the ill person.

According to Mr. Jenkins, each disease follows a set pattern.

Tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, rheumatoid arthritis and other dread diseases cause a rise of mucoproteins (sugar proteins) in the blood.

The degree of rise is tabulated on a graph.

The presence of cancer will show up as a "cancer peak" on the graph while tuberculosis will be revealed in a tuberculosis peak."

* * *

EMPHASIZING THAT the study has only begun, Mr. Jenkins states that many more tests must be made before the study can be validated.

However, he expresses confidence in the present results.

He says: Our experiment will eliminate long range diagnosis of diseases and possibly eliminate probing, the use of x-ray and other examinations which formerly took days, months and years."

He adds, "What we have to do now is to make sure our method is accurate."

The young scientist is the son of Mrs. Dolly Jenkins, 2713 Allendale Rd., and Herbert Jenkins, a meat packer, who resides at 1730 Westwood Ave.

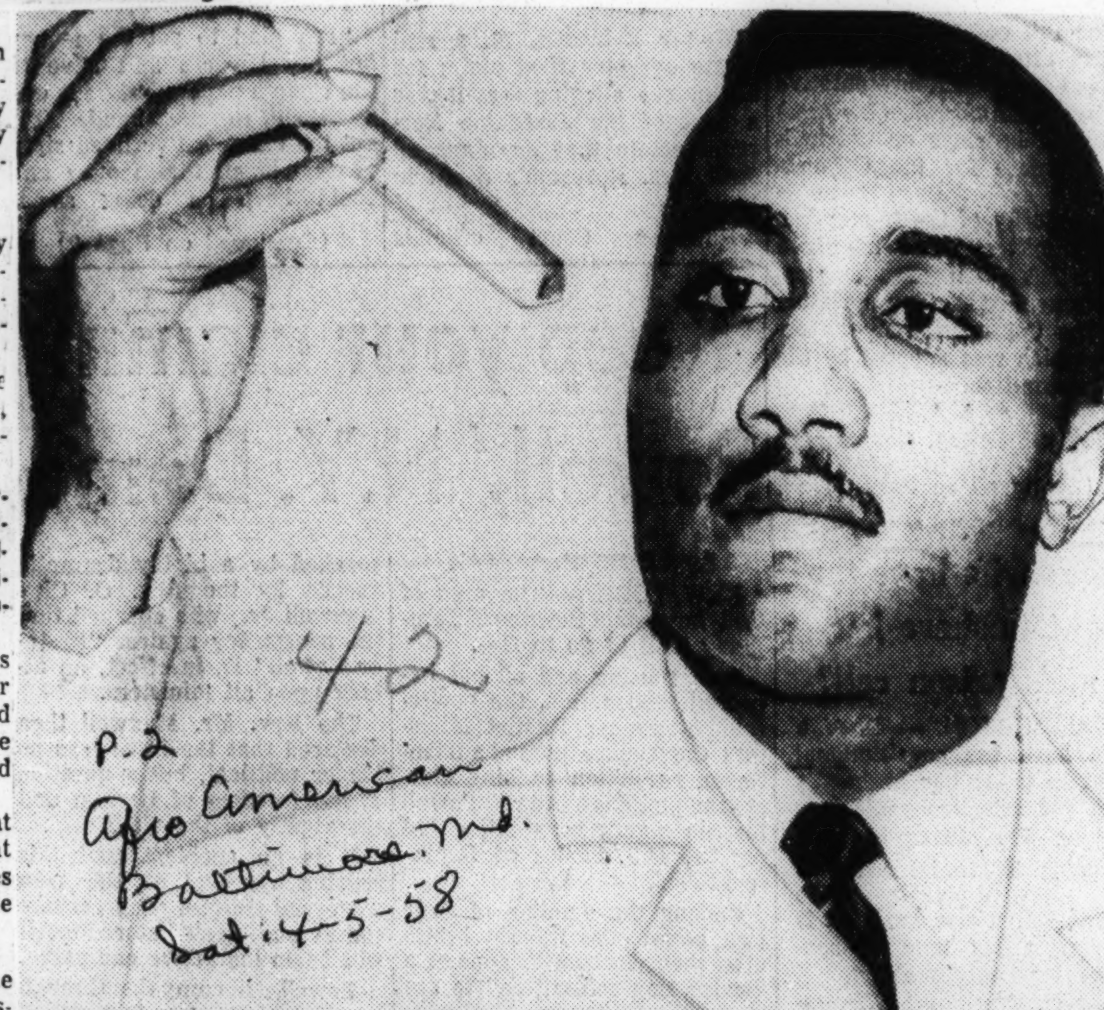
He is a 1950 graduate of Douglass High School and was graduated from Morgan State College in 1954.

During World War II he was a first lieutenant with the Chemical Corps in France.

He went to Dr. Price's laboratory as an assistant research chemist in 1957.

He is also detachment commander of the Reserve 305 General Hospital Unit and a member of the YMCA Phalanx fraternity.

Unmarried and still studying, Mr. Jenkins says his real wish will come true when he is able to attend dental school.



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SENIOR LABORATORY ASSISTANT, Aaron Jenkins, is the young Morgan State College chemist who assisted in the blood test study at John Hopkins School of Public Health and Hygiene under the direction of Dr. Winston Price.

42 1958

PERCY L. JULIAN

Julian Hits

Defender P.3

Silence On

Chicago, Ill.

Race Crime

Sat. 5-3-58

Percy L. Julian, Negro leader and scientist, asserts there is what he called a "conspiracy of silence towards the increase in the Negro crime rate."

X-42

Julian, president of Julian Laboratories in the Chicago suburb of Franklin Park, said:

"Our Negro crime rate has become so alarming that those of us who have struggled so long to merit freedom are struck with panic."

Julian, a widely-known church layman, addressing a YWCA group on "The Responsibility of Enlarged Freedom," said that white friends of the Negro should not "rationalize the crimes of the Negroes."

Julian, a member of the board of National Conference of Christian and Jews, said also that real friends of the Negro can stop selling radio time to what he called religious fanatics "who are making a farce of the Christian religion. He said:

"They have all but driven our black children out of the church, which was the builder of character in the generation that brought the Negro to his present high level of achievement and accomplishment."